Illustrated Midland News.

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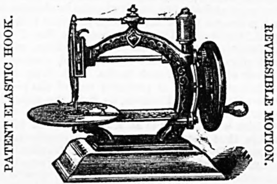
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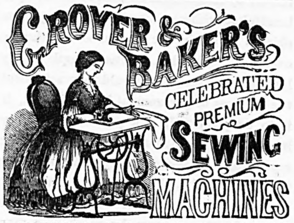

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THE FENIAN UTOPIA.

A curious inquiry suggests itself in connection with the Fenian raid on Canada. What would the maurauders do with the country in the event of their success? This is a question which probably has not occupied the minds even of the conspirators. They must be as well aware as are all the rest of the world that their venture is no more than that of half-a-dozen hungry mice nibbling at the edges of a mountain. It is only a matter of breaking their teeth, and their teeth, by the evidence of past adventures, are very easily broken. Still, in all war-making there is an object, and we cannot imagine that even Irishmen in arms on their own account had no other purpose than that of taking up the irresistibly ridiculous position which they now occupy in the sight of their foes. We must assume, in common justice to them as men not yet by the proper medical authorities pronounced insane, that they intended to take Canada. It is impossible not to wish that there were some harmless way in which they might have succeeded for a time, in order that the world might have the entertainment of seeing how they would disport themselves. There is almost too much improbability in the idea even for the making of a successful farce. We should have before us the spectacle of a great, prosperous, self-reliant colony, inhabited mainly by Anglo-Saxons, held in thrall by a handful of Irishmen. Suppose the conquerors able to maintain the semblance of authority over a strong-headed, practical people grimly laughing at them, how would they set about the business of government? Fenianism, it is to be presumed, is a political theory by itself. It is not monarchical, hierarchical, or republican. It ignores the priesthood, hates the minions of authority in any shape, and makes no common cause with any other philosophy than its own by which men may live together in society. Indeed we are not sure that society is not conceived by Fenianism to be a monstrous iniquity. On the continent of Europe there are tens of thousands of men, educated and uneducated, looking forward with rare faith to the realisation of the dream of Communism. They hope to live to see the day when the multiform social fabric, which mankind has been laboriously and painfully building ever since the corner of pure barbarism was turned, shall be brought down like a house of cards, and civilisation shall be begun *de novo*, according to the method writ down by the prophets of Socialism. Those people, the French section of whom formed the bulk of the "noes" in the recent plébiscite, have a system, and a very definite one, whereof the student may make himself acquainted by reference to their literature. There is evidence that Fenianism goes, on its own authority, quite as far down to the root of things as the Fourierists, and would scorn to accept a larger instalment of things as they are than would any other speculative politicians going; but the student has not quite the same facilities for making himself acquainted with the symmetrical mysteries of Fenian doctrine. Whatever they are, it would be instructive to watch their development experimentally in the government of the defeated and humbled Canadians. Hatred of the Saxon no doubt, would be, an important element in the régime of the Fenian Utopia. That is a thing definite and comprehensible enough in itself, but we cannot foretell how it would work as a social principle, or in what way it would contribute to the successful outcome of the experiment of Fenian rule. A policy of reprisals might be adopted. The Saxon might be treated to a little "grinding oppression." He might be required to say how he liked being "trodden under the heels" of the Celt. But Saxons, according to history, are not favourable subjects for dealing with in this way. We would rather not stand in the shoes of the handful of Fenian victors who should make the attempt. Happily for the Irish band, for Generals O'Neill and Gleason, and for the reputation of Fenianism as a yet untried and therefore possible system of society, another fiasco has occurred in the history of the brotherhood. The Canadian Volunteers have scattered the raiders ignominiously; but so ridiculously easy was the victory that our colonial kindred have only gone home laughing, and are ashamed to accept the congratulations of the friends whom they left behind when they went out to the wars. Fenianism is young yet, and the world is not prepared for it.

MIDLAND COUNTIES EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

[FOURTH NOTICE.]

CHINA.—*(Continued.)*

Case B contains a quantity of China, about half of which is Derby, the other half being examples of two or three other manufactures which may be considered to have had some connexion with Derby, either as offshoots, or from having employed workpeople who had been brought up there. Before examining these, however, it will be well to refer to a few examples of Derby in case A which were missed in our hasty notice last week but which ought not to be passed over. No. 69 is a quart mug, on which is painted a view of Darley Grove by "Jockey" Hill, with whom this was a favourite subject. Six plates in different parts of this case and numbered 61, have each a small octagonal view in block in the centre, with richly-gilt borders, each border being different. 74. Rodney jug painted with groups of flowers by Withers; portrait of Admiral Rodney for spout. This is a half-gallon jug, and it was made shortly after Rodney's victory over the French fleet in 1782. This particlar jug was made for a sick society, the members of which were men employed at the china works and jewellers. All the ale which was drunk at the monthly gatherings of this society is said to have been drawn in this jug; its state of preservation is therefore remarkable, considering it was in use until the dissolution of the club in 1852 or 1853. 126. A Beaker with a panoramic view of Derby, by Lacas, in the best style of the artist; its date 1830-35. Among the best examples in case B are (168) a pair of "Hutchenson" vases: painted landscapes in apartments, dark blue grounds and richly gilt. (171.) Three plates decorated in the same style. (277.) Another vase, flowers, and rich arabesque scrolls done in gold intermingled with colour, a style somewhat unusual. 186. Bell-shaped Vase, landscape in compartments. 194. Shell-shaped comport, landscape by Lucas. 167. Vase with views, Hadden Hall and Matlock Church, by the same hand. All these and others which might be pointed out, are in the florid style of the Blorr period, as are ten plates numbered 172, painted with views of the Duke of Devonshire's seats, with rich embossed border in blue and gold. 93. Is a toilet box and cover, painted figures by John Hancock the younger, an artist of considerable general talent, painting equally well, fruit, flowers, and birds, as may be seen by (170), plate of fruit; (199), three spill cases, flowers; and (198), writing table set, birds. On the screens hang two clever water-colour pictures—flowers, by this artist, viz. 530 and 470, roses, which in the catalogue are wrongly attributed to Webster. No. 173 is a quart mug, painted flowers, by Webster in his best manner. 176. Plate painted for the Derby militia mess; and (181), ewer-shaped vase, landscape by Lucas, apple-green ground, are worth notice. 200. A plate, fruit, by Steele, on sage-green ground, with coronet in centre, is the same pattern as a large service which was executed about 1833 for the Earl of Shrewsbury. 204. Another plate with Persian characters in centre, is the pattern of a large and expensive service which was done for the Persian Ambassador about 1825. This service consisted of a few dozen plates and about five hundred bowls of various sizes, the smallest the size of a slop basin, and the largest holding about two gallons. 207 and 210 are two small plates, excellent imitations of Oriental patterns. 212 is a handsome chocolate cup, cover and stand. 215 is a curiously-exectued pattern on a plate with Chinese mark. In this part of the case are grouped a number of pieces decorated with what are usually called Japan patterns; these are done on both useful and ornamental ware. The style was not much used before Blorr's time, though probably the plate (219) was by Duesbury and Kean, the blue one, which is different to that afterwards used, as may be seen on the plate, the same pattern (220). This pattern was called old Japan, and in all probability the first introduced at the Derby Works. When it was afterwards the custom to manufacture china rather extensively, to dispose of by auction, this same pattern was the foundation for one of a much slighter character as may be observed on 228. Sugar tureen, plate, &c. (229) is another Japan, called Grecian (227). Cup and saucer, called Witches Japan (232), is another of the same. A plate near this, without a number, is Rock Japan. Besides these, there were several other Japan patterns done at the Derby manufactory. 221. Four vases, each decorated with different Japan patterns, and 279 Warwick shape vase. When these designs were done on ornamental ware the patterns were not so strictly adhered to, but they were finished according to the taste of the workman. A great quantity of inferior white ware, the accumulation of a number of years, was, about 1825, finished as common Japan, similar to the two plates 231 and 223, and sold by auction.

Next we have a rather considerable group of Pinxton china. This manufactory was in being nearly twenty years, and as, in its best day, it was but a small concern, examples of its productions are rather scarce. The works at Pinxton commenced in 1793, by Mr. John Coke and William Billingsley, the Derby flower painter already named. Probably Billingsley understood the manufacture of china in all its branches as thoroughly as any man at that time. While at Pinxton, which was, however, only a few years (as he was residing at Mansfield before the end of the century) Billingsley produced china there of very excellent quality, which bore some resemblance to what he afterwards made at Nantgarw in South Wales. When Billingsley left Pinxton it is believed he took his receipts for the body, &c., with him, as the things afterwards made there were by no means of so fine a quality. The works finally closed in 1812.

A favourite pattern at Pinxton was a neat sprig which, doubtless, Billingsley took from Derby, as it had been long in use there. This sprig occurs on half the Pinxton examples which are now to be met with; thus we have it, with slight variations, on 262. A flower pot and stand (269), teapot and stand (271), a mug (274), a saucer (258), four cups and saucers, teapot, sucrier and cream, the last named being not only painted with slight landscape, but with this same sprig also Pinxton china is generally found without any mark, but No. 260 is an exception. This is a Beaker, on the bottom of which is a P in colour. The pattern on this piece is very neat —a yellow, or canary border, with small white ovals in which is a starlike ornament done in blue and red. Several pieces of tea ware are also marked thus:—N. P. 300; this, however, is as likely to refer to New Pattern No. 300, as to Pinxton. Among the best things here may be named (265) Jardinier, yellow-ground, on which are three neatly painted landscapes, and (270), jug painted with landscape and dog. 268 is a plate and comport red band, with slight and rather coarsely painted landscapes. The plate is a pure and transparent body whereas the comport is rather coarse and opaque, the former being doubtless Billingsley's make, and the latter made after he left Pinxton. Judging from what are shown in the Exhibition, the landscapes done at Pinxton were very slight. On leaving Pinxton Billingsley resided for a few years at Mansfield, and thence he went to Forksey, at both of which places he enamelled china, which he was in the habit of buying in the white, chiefly in Staffordshire. 275. Set of three Jardinieres, painted with brown bands, with arabesque scrolls in colours. 276. Two Jardiniers, bold Grecian key border in red; and 272, two cups and saucers, small circular landscapes in red, were got up by Billingsley, either at Forksey or at Mansfield. The centre-piece in No. 275 is earthenware, and the side pieces are china, as are both pieces of 276, while the cups and saucers in 272 are china of French make. 263. Mug with landscape, in red, is probably one of the pieces done after leaving Pinxton, as it is the same in decoration as the cups and saucers.

China was first made at Rockingham in 1823; before that date brown ware was chiefly made there; indeed, Rockingham brown teapots had become almost an institution from their excellent tea-making properties. An extensive service of china was made for William the 4th, in 1832, of so expensive a character that it is said to have ruined the concern. 290 will give an idea of this elaborate pattern. The whole of the plate is covered with massive work in embossed gold, and in colours, and the Royal Arms are in the centre of the plate. The large pieces of this service were even more expensively decorated. Several superior artists from other manufactories were engaged on this service. Among other productions of this manufactory deserving attention may be pointed out: 289. Three vases, painted fruit and landscapes, with raised flowers. 293. Cup and saucers, painting, Diana; three cups, "The Mountaineers," "The Sylph," &c.; and (288) pair of plates, painted with bunches of grapes, by Steele, who worked at Derby many years, and was employed a short time at the Rockingham works. There are examples of fruit painting by Steele in this Exhibition equal, if not superior, to anything ever done on china for beautiful colour and for softness and delicacy of touch. In proof of this, three framed china plaques on one of the screens may be pointed out, numbered respectively 532, 537, and 550. Corden was one of the artists employed on the service for William IV. He was apprenticed at the Derby Works, and was a clever landscape, figure, and portrait painter. Before he left Derby he painted a dessert service with scenes from Shakespeare; the comport 161, case B, is one of the pieces of this service, but is unfinished. Corden died about 1865.

In case B are a few samples of Nantgarw china. These works were established by Billingsley, but were only in existence a few years, and closed about 1817. The china was exceedingly delicate, and the per centage of loss in the manufacture was too great to make it a paying concern.

Case G contains some interesting examples of continental China, which well deserve a careful inspection. Both ends of this case are occupied with a fine collection of china figures, one end being taken up with those of Dresden, Chelsea, and Derby, richly painted and gilt, and the other chiefly with bisquet figures of Dresden and Derby manufacture. Judging from the examples here shown, both in the groups and in single figures, there is no question that those of Derby are superior to any others, not only for the artistic skill and gracefulness exhibited in the modelling, but also in the exquisite colour and texture of the material. Rich, however, as is this collection of figures, it contains but a small quantity of the kinds which were made, as the number of single figures and groups published at the Derby manufactory exceeded four hundred.

There is a collection of other English china in case K., North Avenue, conspicuous among which is a large jug, manufactured at Worcester, for the Derby True Blue Club; and Mr. Binns has contributed some interesting examples of "old Worcester" from his collection at the Royal Porcelain Works in that city.

Our remarks on the china in the Derby Exhibition would scarcely be complete, did we not notice an interesting collection of "old Derby," lent by Lord Scarsdale. This is contained in three cases, D.F. and H., and also in the North Avenue. In case D. is a cup and saucer, green flowers, with the narrow gold stripe, which appears to have been in favour at the period; and a broth bowel, with a neat blue spike-border running round it, which, to judge from its frequent repetition, was a favourite style of pattern. On the top of case F. is a splendid soup tureen, on which is emblazoned the family arms. But the gems of this collection are, doubtless, three elegant two handled vases, on two of which are painted views of Kedleston Hall; on reverse classical figures in colours. On the other is the head of a female on one side, and on reverse a landscape.

The rest of the ornamentation is in the purest taste, and, altogether, these vases are worthy of the best days of the old Derby China Works.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The National Debt Consolidation and Dividends Bill is one of the doomed measures of the session. Mr. Lowe withdraws it. Commander Gordon, a young naval officer on half-pay, committed the grievous offence of writing letters to the *Times* on professional grievances. Government, it is alleged, punished him by refusing to promote him to an appointment, whereupon, in dudgeon, he quitted the service. To Sir John Hay's complaint on this subject, Mr. Childers, in reply, contended that, even though only on half-pay, an officer must obey the regulations forbidding gentlemen holding her Majesty's commission to write to the newspapers on questions affecting the service; nevertheless the Minister denied that the appointment was refused in consequence of the letters to the *Times*. On this point the inferences of supporters and opponents of the Government differed, and the subject dropped, but not before Mr. Childers had undergone a considerable amount of satirical criticism with respect to his famous naval cruise.

Just when the news of the Fenian raid upon Canada was most exciting, the Earl of Carnarvon, without notice, questioned the Colonial Minister on the subject, and was rebuked by Earl Granville for the irregularity. The Earl of Carnarvon would not, however, be stopped, but proceeded to insist that the attack of Fenians on the colonists was a matter wherein we were not justified in leaving the Canadians to defend themselves without imperial assistance, which elicited the reply that the movement of British troops from Canada was suspended until the Fenian affair, which appeared to be a miserable fiasco, had blown over. After that the Ecclesiastical Titles Repeal Bill was read a second time, the object being to put an end to the rather abortive legislation which was the result of Earl Russell's celebrated Durham letter. The Bill will not render Roman Catholic Bishoprics in Great Britain legal titles.

In the House of Commons the Postmaster-General, on Friday night, announced a curious, and, in a business point of view, probably a useful item of reduction in postal changes. The Government, he said, had decided to adopt half-penny postage cards, one side of which would contain the address and the other any communication that might be desired, whether in writing or print. He believed that the issue of such cards would afford great accommodation to the public, while, on account of their uniform size, light weight, and small bulk, they would be extremely convenient to the Post-office. He did not believe that those communications would materially interfere with the revenue derived from the ordinary letter postage. By this means, no doubt, the calls of commercial travellers will be announced to their customers.

The Irish Land Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons on Monday night without a division, though Mr. Gathorne Hardy, occupying the place of the leader of the Opposition, protested against certain of the clauses, and hinted a hope that amendments would be made in "another place," which might be not unacceptable to the members of that House. The same evening the Bill was carried up to the House of Lords and read a first time, Tuesday, the 14th of June being fixed for the second reading. On the same evening the High Court of Justice Bill went through committee in the Peers, but Lord Cairns threatened to oppose it on the third reading. In the Lower House, after the Land Bill was disposed of the question of the propriety of retaining the power to exclude reporters from the gallery was discussed at the instance of Mr. Henley, who expressed great regret at the course adopted by Mr. Craufurd last week. The Premier also regretted the circumstance, it seems. He considered that the exercise of the power on the occasion of the Contagious Diseases Bill, was "inopportune," and expressed the willingness of the Government to agree to the appointment of a committee on the whole subject, but nothing came of the suggestion. In the early hours of Tuesday morning the Married Women's Property Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Beverley and Bridgwater Disfranchisement Bill passed through Committee in the House of Lords on Tuesday and the political annihilation of those boroughs is all but accomplished.

Mr. Gladstone, in the Lower House, promised to lay on the table, in a few weeks, documents explaining a scheme for the more effectual throwing open of offices in the civil service to general competition. Mr. Forster broke through his reticence on the Education Bill so far as to explain the "Time-table Conscience Clause," which provides that children, whose parents avail themselves of the "safeguard," shall either be put to other lessons, or be let out of the schoolroom during the progress of any sort of religious exercises whatever. On the same evening the Government refused to accede to the motion of Mr. Cawley for a Select Committee to inquire into the large increase in the cost of works for the extension of the dockyards at Chatham and Portsmouth, and into the circumstances which have led to the disposal of Deptford Dockyard for an amount so much below the value stated in the stock valuation account. There was a division on the motion, when the Ministers had 142 supporters against 83. A new writ was ordered for the Isle of Wight, in the room of Sir J. Simeon, deceased.

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1261, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. 25 per cent saved in value. [537

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Of twelve fatal cases of small-pox in the London Hospitals last week nearly all the victims were persons who had never been vaccinated.

The Second Chamber of the States General of Holland have voted the abolition of capital punishment by 48 against 30 votes.

William Dolan, farmer, whilst at work in a field at Manalty, County Meath, on Monday, was set upon by four men, who cut off one of his ears with a clasp knife, and told him to remember "Rory."

The Dowager Countess of Dunraven expired at Clearwell Court, Gloucestershire, on Thursday. Her ladyship attained her 80th year this month. It is expected that her remains will be conveyed to Ireland for interment.

The Paris journals announce the death of M. Salmon, watchmaker, father of the late Victor Noir. Scarcely any persons attended the funeral, and even the other son, Louis, was absent. "One could almost suppose," says the *Paris Journal*, "that the deceased had no family or friends."

The band of Italian brigands who captured Messrs. Moens and Murry have been sentenced by the Assize Court at Naples. The chief, Manzi, and two others, are condemned to death, nine of the prisoners to penal servitude for life, three to 21 years' imprisonment, and one to 20 years.

Death of an Acrobat.—A man named Davenport, an acrobat, has died at Devonport, from injuries in practising one of his feats. He was in the habit of allowing a stone to be broken on his chest with a hammer. The stone was broken without being noticed, and another blow given, from the effects of which he died.

The puddlers' lock-out in Scotland is extending. The masters are firm, and have expressed a determination not to allow the men in the Coatbridge district to go in upon any terms except the Blochairn puddlers are allowed to return to their work without the additional sixpence which they demand.

An unusually sad example of capital punishment took place on Friday, at Tullamore, in Ireland. A brother and sister, condemned to death for the murder of a man named Dunn, were executed. They stood hand in hand beneath the drop, and while repeating "The Litany of the Saints" (they being of the Romish persuasion) the platform fell. The man was 24 and his sister 29 years of age. When they arrived at the scaffold the man faltered; his sister remained firm to the last.

It is computed by Dr. Farr that for every one person slain outright on the streets of London, fourteen are maimed and injured, though they do not lose life; therefore something like 3,000 people in each year suffer actual physical damage at the hands of London drivers. But that is not all. Carry on the count from 200 killed and 3,000 wounded to the immensely larger number who are shaken, or bruised, or frightened, and you will reach a total of street disaster occurring every year in London which far exceeds the list of "killed, wounded, and missing" in some of the world's decisive battles.—*Telegraph.*

Mr. Mark Lemon's funeral on the 27th ult. was attended by Mr. John Tenniel, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Du Maurier, Mr. Forster Sketchley, Mr. Samborne, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. F. Evans, Mr. William Agnew, Mr. Thomas Agnew, Mr. Topham, Mr. Robett Carruthers (Inverness), Mr. Thomas Parry (Sleaford), Major Meeke, Mr. C. Dickens, jun., and Mr. Compton. He was buried in the churchyard of the parish of Icfield, where he resided. The body of the church was filled with mourners. Mr. Lemon was greatly respected in the neighbourhood of his residence, and every house in the village was closed on the afternoon of the funeral. The coffin-plate was inscribed "Mark Lemon, Editor of *Punch.*"

The Church in Wales.—In the opinion of the *Saturday Review*, those who advocated the destruction of the Establishment in Ireland are certainly bound to reflect on what grounds they now defend the maintenance of an Establishment where the Church is the Church of a small minority, where it is the Church of the rich and not the Church of the poor, where it is alien to the feeling of the mass of the people, and where its presence as an Established Church takes the form of a national grievance. If we look closely into the matter, we must own that the principal difference between the cases of Ireland and Wales is the practical difference, that the disestablishment of the Irish Church was a matter of present political importance, and the disestablishment of the Welsh Church is not. It is not a business which need be taken in hand. The Welsh give no political trouble, have little political strength, and cannot make a Cabinet attend to them. It was not argument but Fenianism which first set the ball of disestablishment rolling in Ireland.

Smugglers off Ventnor.—In the twilight of Friday morning last week, Mr. Taylor, R.N., chief officer in charge of the Ventnor Coastguard Station, having received intelligence that a sailing boat was landing a number of casks in Steel Bay, about two miles east of Ventnor, and close to Luccombe Chine, called up a boat's crew, and had a four-oared galley launched from Ventnor Bay, in order to pull round Dunnose Point and, if possible, to cut off the supposed smugglers. In 25 minutes from the intelligence being reported at Ventnor station the Coastguard boat reached the spot where the tubs had been landed. The smuggler had taken his departure on the first alarm, and was now seen about four miles from the shore, standing off into the Channel with a fair breeze. It seemed doubtful whether the Coastguard boat could overtake him; but she immediately made off in full pursuit, the men bending to their oars in fine style. After a very long pull, and a good deal of dodging on the part of the pursued, the boat was captured a good distance out in the channel, as far as the eye could reach from the cliffs. There was only one man, Noah Williams, of Ventnor, in the boat; he was made prisoner, and brought back to Ventnor, about 10 o'clock, in his own boat, by two of the Coastguard men. Some other men, who had not been able to regain their boat on being surprised when landing their liquids in Steel Bay, had made good their escape by climbing the cliff.

At Horfield, near Bristol, on Monday morning, a Mr. Cook dropped dead from heart disease. A neighbour, Mr. Pierce, was so shocked at the news that he suddenly expired.

Prince de Latour d'Auvergne, and the Duc de Caumont la Force have been attacked with small-pox, which is raging in Paris, having carried off 218 persons last week.

The British barque Balcarry is reported lost off the Straits of Le Maire. One boat, with the captain, his wife, and six hands, was picked up; another boat, containing the chief officer and the rest of the crew, has not been heard of.

Viscount Mahon (Conservative) was elected member of Parliament for East Suffolk on Monday. The polling was: Lord Mahon, 3,161; Sir Alexander Shafto Adair, 2,960. This is the sixth time that Sir A. S. Adair has fought an unsuccessful electoral battle in the eastern division of Suffolk.

Another shocking murder was perpetrated on Monday. A youth named Redhead, aged 18, residing at Stepney, being discontented with the treatment he and his sister received from his step-mother, loaded a rifle and shot the latter dead. He was a member of the 7th Tower Hamlet Rifles, and thus was in possession of firearms. Redhead ran away, but did not go far before he gave himself up to a policeman. He was taken before the magistrates at the Thames Police-court, and remanded.

The Uxbridge Tragedy.—The atrocious murder of a whole family at Denham, near Uxbridge, has created immense excitement. Vast numbers of people visited the scene of the crime on Sunday. The subject was referred to in a sermon by the curate of Denham, who observed that the banns of the daughter's marriage were read the third time on the previous Sunday while the the poor girl lay in the house murdered, before the deed had been discovered. The prisoner Jenkins was brought before the magistrates on Tuesday at Aylesbury. He displayed the utmost *nonchalance* throughout the proceedings. The evidence chiefly related to the question of identity, of which no doubt can now possibly remain. He was committed for trial at the Buckinghamshire Assizes in July.

A certain dramatic writer, being caught in a shower of rain, took refuge under the portico of a handsome dwelling in New York. As soon as he had taken the position, a window was opened, and a lovely female face appeared, which seemed to beam with sympathy and anxiety. She soon retired, and sent him an umbrella by a servant. He at once fell desperately in love, and thinking from her anxious looks that the feeling was reciprocated, called on her in the morning, sent up his card, and gave into her hands a costly umbrella he had purchased in place of the old shabby one he had borrowed, and then wound up by making a profession of love. The young lady, without even noticing the exchange that had been made, perceiving how her act had been misinterpreted, naively replied, "I feel it to be my duty to undeceive you, sir. At the time of the shower I was anxiously expecting the arrival of a gentleman who is, I confess very dear to me, who wished to see me in private, and my only motive in sending you the umbrella was to get you off the steps."

Fenian Attack on Canada.—On the 25th of May the announcement arrived in Europe by telegraph that the threatened movement of Fenians on the Canadian borders had commenced. A body of the marauders, under command of General O'Neill, crossed the eastern frontier, where they were met by the Canadian Volunteers, who speedily opened fire upon them. Three Fenians were killed and the rest decamped to the American side, where they were met by General Foster, the United States' Marshall, who arrested O'Neill for infringement of neutrality. President Grant had issued a proclamation warning all persons against the conspiracy. On another part of the frontier General Gleason was reported to have 1000 Fenians under his command. A second attack was made on the Canadian territory near Huntingdon. After a few shots the Fenians fled in disorder and recrossed the frontier, having lost eight persons killed and several wounded. The Canadians suffered no loss whatever. Advices received at the Colonial-office represent the Fenian movement as virtually at an end.

In Greece even just vengeance takes the form of treachery. Mr. Erskine, our ambassador at Athens, received a letter, dated 11th of May, from Mr. Blakeney, English Consul at Missolonghi, relating the particulars of the shooting of three of the Greek brigands by three brothers of a family named Shermani. These brothers, Mr. Blakeney relates, had, it appeared, on former occasions, befriended the brigands, who, on the day on which this affair took place, had gone over to the Shermani's house to dine and enjoy themselves, little thinking that their destruction had been carefully contrived. The plan of the Shermanis was the following:—That the brigands should be shown into a loop-holed room, while two of the Shermanis and a servant should station themselves without the house, each before a loop-hole; the fourth (one of the brothers) should remain with the brigands until their repast had been all but completed, when he should call for sweetmeats, which of course were never to come forward; and, is if angry with one of the servants for this unnecessary delay, get up and proceed to the kitchen, pretending he was going to bring them up himself; in the meantime, those who were ready, gun in hand, and stationed as above stated, should pour a volley into the room, and shoot down the brigands. The above plan partly succeeded; the deadly volley was discharged, and three out of the four brigands were killed on the spot; but the fourth effected an escape through one of the windows, and has not since been heard of. The Nomarch gave orders to have the heads of those brigands sent to be exhibited outside the prison, which is situated close to the barracks. The following are the names of the robbers who have been killed:—Spathia, a most notorious brigand chief, the terror of Missolonghi and surrounding village, and who has been a brigand for upwards of five years; Kostandello, another brigand chief, who has been such for about twenty years, and Thanasúla, said to be Kostandello's lieutenant.

The largest iron-clad in the world was launched on Tuesday, at Chatham. It is called "The Sultan," in compliment to the Turkish Sovereign.

The new Bishop of Chichester was solemnly enthroned on Friday in his cathedral, in the presence of a large body of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Miss Brackenbury, of Brighton, has contributed £1,000 towards the extension fund of the Manchester Grammar School, and £4,000 for scholarships.

The central committee of the "Alliance Israelite Universelle" has communicated to the London papers a telegram dated Monday, announcing that on the night of the 29th ult., at Botuschany, in Roumania, the Christian population violently attacked the Jews, committing a terrible massacre. On the following day the attack was renewed, and a great part of the Jews fled the city. The telegram describes the fury of the populace as horrible, and implores succour.

The statue to Lord Palmerston was unveiled in Westminster Abbey, on Tuesday afternoon. It occupies a position between the tombs of Bacon and Nollekens, opposite the spot where Canning is interred. His lordship is represented as attired in the robes of the order of the Garter. The *Daily Telegraph* says "The statue has a life-like and familiar aspect; and the attitude, natural enough to most persons when standing upright, will be recognised by all who knew Lord Palmerston as one that was very habitual to him. He stands easily, with his right foot a little advanced, and with the weight of his body thus thrown on the left leg. The head is bent forward, as if to catch the words of some speaker. The crossing of the right hand over the wrist of the other, which holds in its light grasp the laced gloves proper to the custume, while both arms fall in easy and careless repose, completes the harmonious disposition of the figure. The figure, though truthful, as a likeness of his manner as well as in feature and in form, has no marked or distinctive peculiarity of attitude. It is the bearing of any quiet unaffected man of the same age, country, and breeding. The height is between seven and eight feet. The marble from which it has been produced is remarkably pure, and was obtained from Italy. It is believed that there is no other block in the Abbey so free from defect."

The *Glasgow Express* tells a story of a resident in the northern quarter of the city, whose wife has eloped with her lodger. The pair had been married for somewhat over ten years, and though they had married young and after a very brief courtship, not a cloud had ever disturbed the matrimonial horizon. Unfortunately, the pair were childless, and the wife, finding time hang heavy on her hands and the house room more than was required for their own accommodation, proposed the introduction of a lodger, to which the husband, in a moment of weakness, consented. The lodger came in good time, and had not been long in the house ere the neighbours' tongues began to wag. The faith of the husband, however, was boundless, and he refused to give credence to any of these tales. At last his eyes were opened. In the beginning of last week the lodger went off for his holidays. On the Saturday morning the wife proposed to go off to Hamilton to visit some friends, and the husband was requested to arrange for having his meals somewhere else till her return. This was agreed to. On the husband getting home at eleven o'clock on Saturnay night, he found the door locked and the wife still absent, but, doubting nothing and supposing only that she had lost the train home, he arranged to stay with a friend for the night. When, however, Sunday and Monday passed, and the missing wife did not make her appearance, it was thought advisable to enter the house. Here unmistakable evidence was found that the bird had flown, and that she had not taken flight empty-handed. Almost every article of value which had been in the house was removed, and a sum of money, amounting to over £20, had also been carried away.

The Comte d'Eu, conqueror of the daring but villainous President Lopez, of Paraguay, has met with a splendid triumphal reception at Rio Janeiro. The Comte reached Rio Janeiro on the 29th of April, and was received by the whole city with most extraordinary demonstrations of rejoicing, and with a unanimous enthusiasm never surpassed, if ever equalled, the manifestations of which are still continued on every occasion. In sign of the general jubilee the foreigners and the natives combined to decorate the city in the most magnificent manner, and a general illumination was maintained for four nights, the equal of which was never before witnessed in Brazil. Among the demonstrations of a strictly private character, a large deputation of ladies presented a triumphal crown to the Comte d'Eu on the 3rd, and sang the hymn of victory before him. Beautiful wreaths and triumphal crowns have been presented to him in the name of private special associations, the ship carpenters of the Arsenal have obtained his acceptance of a beautiful model of the monitor Alagôas, and the typographists presented him with an address and with the manumittory papers of two children to whom they were giving freedom in honour of him. The Comte d'Eu's return has been the means of granting liberty to many slaves; at least thirty are already known to have been freed in Rio alone, in addition to recorded declarations which will have the effect of annually making many children free at birth. The British residents presented to his Royal Highness an address, congratulating him on the restoration of the blessings of peace and expressing their thanks to Providence for restoring him in health and safety to his adopted country, after a dangerous and trying service during which he had evinced the highest and most distinguished qualities. It is said that the Comte d'Eu intends to proceed to Europe, shortly, with the Princess Imperial.

Two young men from Birmingham have been going through Gloucester, Worcester, Cheltenham, and Bristol on a tricycle, propelled by steam. In Gloucester complaint was made that the machine is likely to frighten horses; and it was suggested that its occupiers are liable to penalties, under Mr. Holland's Act, for using steam-engines on the highway without having a flagbearer, &c., in advance to prevent accidents.

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improvements in preparing, treating, and curing sponge to render it elastic and suitable for use as a stuffing for beds, cushions, seats, and other suitable articles. J. T. Griffin, London. (A communication from W. H. Spencer, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in the manufacture of submarine telegraphic cables, and in the machinery employed in such manufacture. F. C. Webb, London.

An improved revolving engine and pump, applicable as a fluid meter. J. C. Wilson, London.

Improvements in machinery for winding yarn or thread upon conical surfaces. J. Boyd, Glasgow, N.B.

Improvements in crucibles, melting pots, retorts, furnaces, and other articles subjected to an elevated temperature. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from A. Ponsard, Paris.)

Improvements in photo-mechanical printing, and the reproduction of designs. E. Edwards, London.

Improvements in apparatus for regulating the supply of water to water-closets and other similar places. G. Preston and J. Prestige, Deptford, Kent.

Improvements in the manufacture of yarns or threads, and in the mechanism employed therefor. J. Ballantyn, Walkerburn, Peebles, N.B.

Improvements in machinery for forging shoes for horses and other animals. W. Shanks, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.

Improvements in motive power engines especially adapted for propelling ships, but which may be employed for other purposes. W. J. Hetherington, Manchester.

Improvements in harness for looms. W. E. Newton, London. (A communication from A. B. Corey, Rhode Island, U.S.)

Improvements in kilns or apparatus for the manufacture of malt. E. Moss, London. (A communication from C. T. Klemm, Pfullingen, Wurtemberg.)

An improved refrigerator for cooling brewers' and distillers' worts. J. Askew, London.

Improvements in the manufacture of lace in twist-lace machines. S. Butler, Nottingham.

Improvements in wooden pavements and in cutting the blocks therefor. A. M. Clarke, London. (A communication from W. W. Ballard, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in direct acting power hammers and machinery for crushing and pulverising. S. Chatwood and J. Hurgeon, Bolton, Lancashire.

Improvements in the manufacture of candles, and in apparatus to be employed therein. J. Ashough, Handsworth, Staffordshire.

Improvements in machines for reaping and mowing. T. J. Smith, London. (A communication from C. H. McCormick, Chicago, U.S.)

Improvements in machinery or apparatus to be employed for preparing cotton and other fibrous substances for spinning. A. Wilcock, R. Robinson, and F. Wilcock, Rochdale, Lancashire.

Improvements in apparatus for drying grain, malt, roots, spent malt or hops, megass or spent sugar cane, wool, and other substances. H. Jackson, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Improvements in dry earth closets. J. Parker, Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

Improved means of communicating between the passengers and guard upon railway trains. T. Horridge, Bolton, Lancashire.

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

Improvements in, or connected with, screw propellers. W. H. Whettem, Portsmouth, and E. Walker, Poplar, Middlesex.

Improvements in the construction of fingers for mowing machines. W. J. Burgess, Brentwood, Essex.

Improvements in ship's compasses. Right Hon. James Earl of Caithness, London.

Improvements in steam boilers and in evaporating pans. F. B. Houghton, West Reading, Berks.

Improvements in brushes, and in apparatus for manufacturing the same. J. Sheldon, Paris. (A communication from B. Lavery, New York, U.S.)

An improved mode of, and apparatus for, producing cold. R. Reece, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.

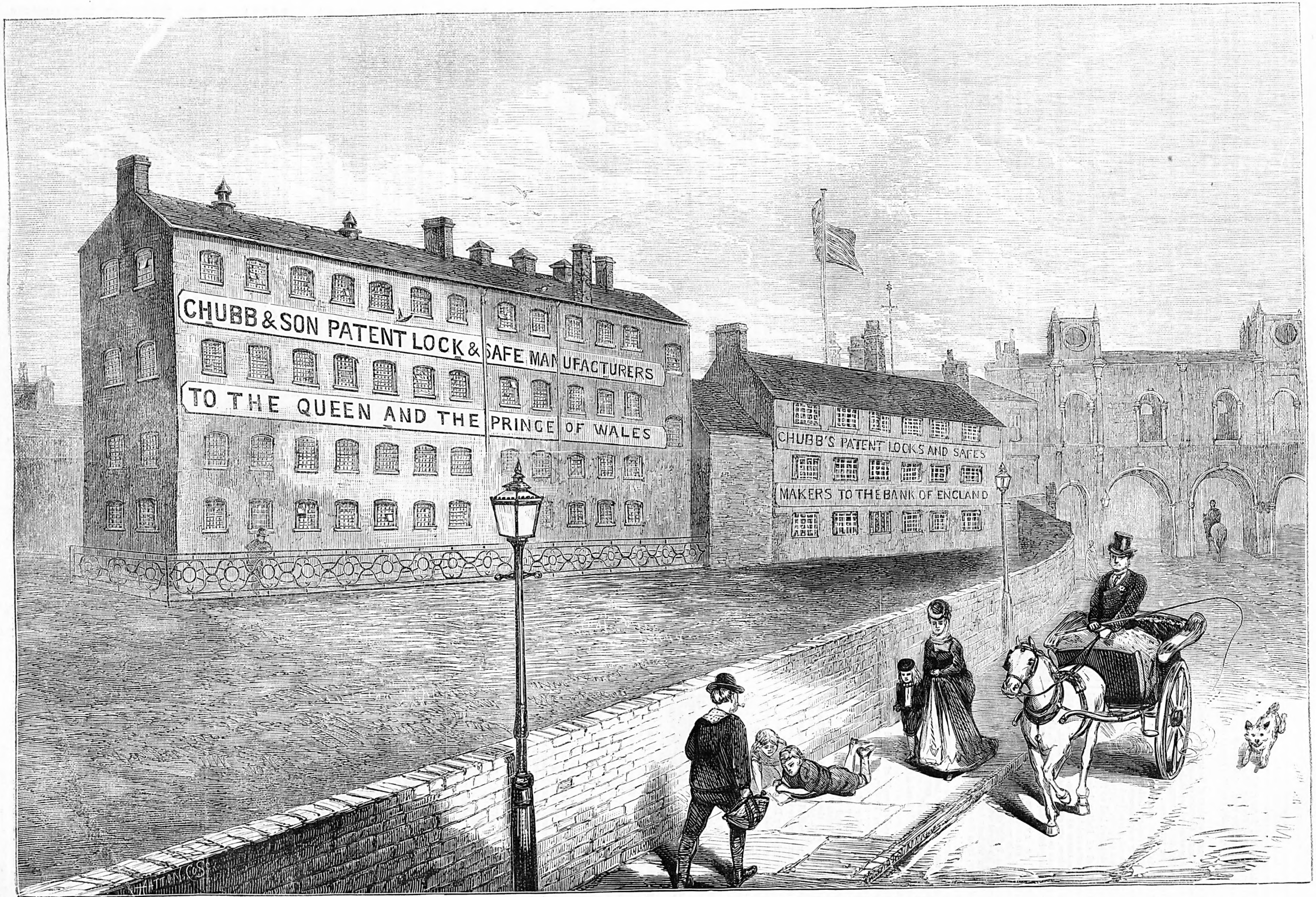
According to a correspondent of the *Morning Post*, "General" O'Neill, the leader of the Fenian raid on Canada, was apprenticed to the business of house painter in Clonmel, and "General" Gleason was in 1848 an Irish policeman serving at Donnybrook.

Gentlemen, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "Glenfield Starch," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

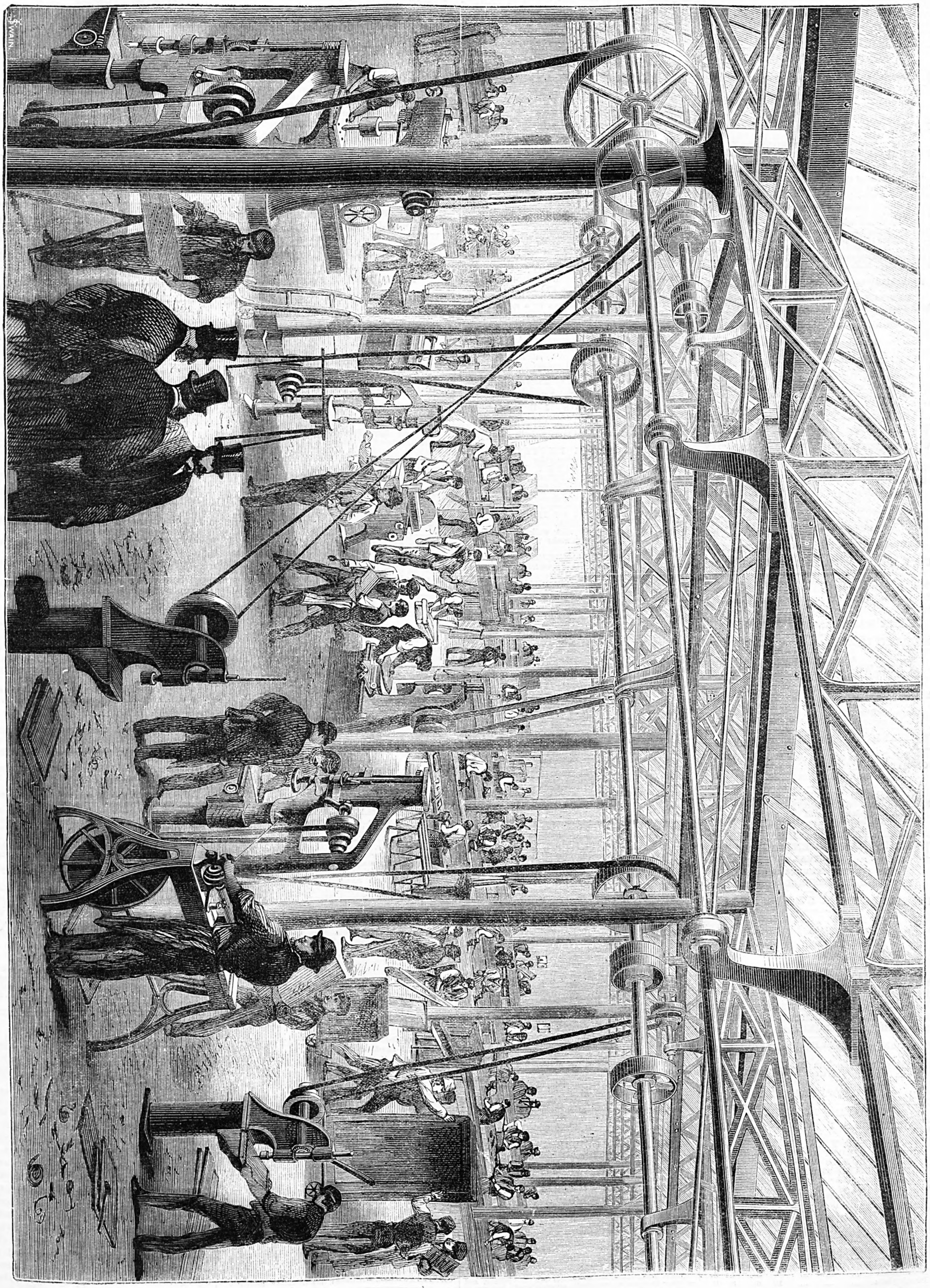
Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(Advt.) [648

Holloway's Pills.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing. [563

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [737


CHUBB & SON PATENT LOCK & SAFE MANUFACTURERS
TO THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES
CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS AND SAFES
MAKERS TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND

MESSRS. CHUBB'S PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY, WOLVERHAMPTON. *(See page 658.)*



MESSRS. CHUBB'S PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY, LONDON. *(See page 658.)*

BIRMINGHAM PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

A BAZAAR, in aid of the above Institution, will be held at the ROOMS, 49, ANN STREET, on WHIT-MONDAY and following days.

The President, Dr. SEBASTIAN EVANS, will open the Bazaar at Twelve o'clock.

Contributions of Articles or Money will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. H. Aston; the Treasurer, Mr. G. Corrall; and by the Chairman and other Members of the Committee. Attendance at the Rooms daily, from Ten till Four o'clock. Papers and information may be had gratis upon application. [817

ALL SAINTS', BIRMINGHAM.

GRAND BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR, IN CONNECTION WITH THIS PARISH,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM,
(Kindly granted by his Worship the Mayor,)
On WHIT-TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
JUNE 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.

The Proceeds of the Bazaar will be appropriated to the Repairs and Painting of the Church, the Enlargement of the Schools, the Augmentation of the Funds for providing Relief for the Sick Poor, and other Parochial Objects.

The BAZAAR will be under the distinguished patronage of the LORD LIEUTENANT of the COUNTY and LADY LEIGH; The MAYOR of BIRMINGHAM; H. FOLEY VERNON, Esq., and LADY GEORGINA VERNON; The DOWAGER BARONESS DU BOIS DE FERRIERES; P. H. MUNTZ, Esq., M.P.; and S. S. LLOYD, Esq.

By the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers of the Regiment, the celebrated
BAND OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS
Will attend each day under the direction of Mr. FRED GODFREY, Bandmaster.

Refreshments provided by Messrs. Wickham and Pickmere.

The Bazaar will be opened on Tuesday, at Twelve (noon) by his Worship the Mayor of Birmingham.

The Hall will be decorated by Mr. Allen, of Birmingham, after an entirely new design.

Admission on Tuesday 2s. 6d. up to Five o'clock, after Five, 1s.; on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1s. each day; and on Saturday, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s. each.

808] J. B. GABRIEL, M.A., *Rector.*

DUDLEY CASTLE FETES.

WHIT MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
June 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1870.

THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE
SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS,
With the addition of Three ROYAL PIPERS,
in full Highland Costume.
Conductor: Mr. J. C. VAN MAANEN.

Engagement, at great expense, of
ERARDO,
the World-renowned Spiral Ascensionist, each day.

CARL AND MADAME ERATO,
Swedish Gymnasts.

Mr. R. ORTON will make two Ascents in his New Balloon, the "Crystal Palace" on Monday and Wednesday.

HERR HALMER, THE FIRE KING.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION OF THE CAVERNS.

A Grand Display of
FIREWORKS EACH EVENING.

Refreshments provided by Messrs. Robinson and Bourne.

Admission One Shilling.
For full particulars see descriptive bills. [819

BOTANICAL GARDENS, EDGBASTON.

PROMENADE AND BAND
ON SATURDAY NEXT FROM FIVE TO EIGHT,
ADMISSION, SIXPENCE.

GRAND FLOWER SHOW.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 10 & 11
The Rhododendrons will be in Full Bloom.
Admission June 10, One Shilling;
Other Days, Sixpence. [998

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTIETH CELEBRATION.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th August.
WEDNESDAY, the 31st August.
THURSDAY, the 1st September.
FRIDAY, the 2nd September.

PATRONS.

Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the EARL of BRADFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

By order,
773] HOWARD S. SMITH, *Secretary.*

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY AT MATLOCK.

EVERY SATURDAY FROM JUNE 4th TO OCTOBER 29th, 1870.

RETURN TICKETS at the following Low Fares, will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to MATLOCK BATH by any of the Ordinary Trains on Saturday, available for return by any Train up to the following Monday Evening.

STATIONS.	FARES. 1st Class. s.	FARES. 1st Class. d.	FARES. 2nd Class. s.	FARES. 2nd Class. d.
Leicester	10	6	8	0
Rugby, Nuneaton	12	6	10	0
Hinckley	11	6	9	6
Loughborough	7	6	5	6
Nottingham	6	0	4	6
Birmingham	10	6	8	0
Burton	6	0	4	6
Derby	4	0	3	0

JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*
Derby, May 21, 1870. [816

A Lady Recommends a Superior English GOVERNESS, who has resided in her family nearly Seven Years. French, Music, Drawing, Latin.—Miss B., 24, Paradise Street, Birmingham. [829

THE GREATEST MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD!
THE MOST EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD!!
Infinitely more Valuable than all Other Travelling Collections now Travelling put together is the far famed

MANDERS' GRAND NATIONAL STAR MENAGERIE!

Magna est veritas et prevalebit, will be on EXHIBITION DURING THE FAIR.

It is positively asserted that this
EXTENSIVE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
contains by far the greatest number and most valuable array of the
RAREST LIVING EXAMPLES OF ZOOLOGY
to be found in any Travelling Menagerie in the World.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS! and stand the test. Hence it is that the Grand National Star Menagerie is pronounced by the PRESS and PUBLIC of ENGLAND to be without a rival in size and completeness.

Mr. Manders begs to thank the Public of Birmingham for their past patronage, and to assure them, in the coming visit, he will be prepared to EXHIBIT NOVELTIES NEVER SEEN IN BIRMINGHAM BEFORE, and he is proud to acknowledge that he has hitherto conducted his establishment as to secure full confidence in the statements he may put forth, as he DOES NOT RESORT TO EMPTY BOAST.

The *Staffordshire Advertiser* speaking of the visit of this Great Menagerie to Hanley, says:—"Mr. Davies, the Stipendiary Magistrate at Hanley, stated there was not a single prisoner, and attributed this satisfactory state of affairs to the fact that Manders's Great Star Menagerie had visited the town for two days, and the people had thus had an opportunity of amusing themselves in a rational manner.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 8TH INST.
Will Enter this Town in truly Oriental Splendour and Brilliancy, headed by the World-renowned Lion Slayer,
MACCOMO,
In his Gorgeous Golden Band Chariot!! drawn by three Elephants, two Camels, two Dromedaries, containing the All-England Champion Brass Band.
STATE SALOON CARRIAGE, drawn by a splendid Team of Bays. MAGNIFICENT HARNESS WAGON, drawn by Elephants, Brahmin Bulls, and Richly-caparisoned Piebald Mules.

☞ THE GREAT SIGHT OF THE AGE ☜
The Large Iron-bound Den of
LAUGHING, SPOTTED, AND STRIPED HYÆNAS,
These hitherto considered untamable Animals are exposed to view, and can be seen as in their native wilds, followed by the Grand Spectacle of the day,
MEGALE THE GREAT,
AS THE
GODDESS JUNO,
Seated majestically upon a throne, holding in her hand a sceptre, wearing a radial crown, the whole resting upon a Beautiful *Tableau* Carriage, built to represent one of
THE THREE FURIES!!!
Reclining upon the
BACK OF FOUR FIERY DRAGONS,
Drawn by TAME ZEBRAS and LLAMAS.

"The whirling wheels are to the chariot hung,
Eight brazen spokes in radiant order flame,
The seats with parti-coloured gems are bright."

The laughing and side-splitting sight,
PUNCH ON THE BACK OF THE GIANT WAR CAMEL,
Which, owing to the peculiar walk of the Camel, presents a sight that will make those "laugh that seldom smile."
THE GREAT MANDERNETHECA,
Drawn by Twelve splendid Greys, with Silver Trappings;
followed by
FIFTEEN HUGE CARAVANS, DRAWN BY SIXTY POWERFUL DRAUGHT HORSES!!!
"These fine cattle are a *sight* in themselves."

The *Northampton Mercury* says:—"The Monster Star Menagerie made its entry into the town yesterday, in a procession which was "A winding boat of linked wonders long drawn out; comprising a long line of caravans, each of enormous size, gorgeous with carving and gilding, and quaint device. The first, conveying the African Lion Tamer, Maccomo, was drawn by three elephants and three camels—one of the elephants an animal of extraordinary size, and one of the camels a monster also, stately, intelligent, and looking about him as if when he got back to Camelot (if ever) he meant to give his brethren some account of his travels. 'Sui generis, Veni, vidi, vici, Væ victis" was the inscription on another of the monster vehicles. Certainly *nothing of its monster kind was ever seen like this procession;* certainly also it has only to come to see, and to conquer the most sceptical as to the magnificence of the collection. Towering over all followed the great Mandernetheca, drawn by no fewer than Twelve magnigficent Greys. The Sixty Horses by which altogether this marvellous Procession was distinguished, were truly a sight in themselves. In the Procession also, was a Baby Elephant, hardly so big as some of the Rams we often see on the Market Square. These were the outside attractions; what the multitude of inside wonders may be we are not prepared to say, *but it is certain that nothing approaching the magnificence of the Collection has ever been near this town.*"

Of the MYRIADS of WONDERS to be SEEN WITHIN, the *Nottingham Journal*, giving an account of a visit, says:—"Two North American Black Bears were greatly admired, as were the group of performing Lions, which have never been equalled in any travelling, or we may say stationary, Menagerie. In the Zoological Society's Collection, in Regent's Park, there is nothing to compare with Mr. Manders's specimens of the *felis leo.* Many spectators examined very closely the prong-horned Hartebeast, which is stated to be the only specimen in Europe. It is an animal with which the researches of Baker and Livingstone have made us familiar, and the Zoological student will be amply repaid for the time spent in observing its peculiarities."

There is a group of Leopards, of remarkable size and beauty, and the Wildebeast, or Horned Horse, is a very fine specimen. *To particularise the contents of Mr. Manders' Menagerie would be to go through the whole range of Natural History, for his object appears to have been to merit the approval of the public by gathering an unrivalled collection of Specimens, irrespective of cost;* Mr. Manders having spared neither money nor research to make his Exhibition the *first* in the kingdom. And he has undoubtedly succeeded, for the student of Natural History will here find the finest specimens of Zoology and Ornithology.

The *Yorkshire Post* says:—"There is a fine cage of Leopards, and another containing a very interesting group of young Lions, just arrived at that period at which they are likely to prove boisterous and possibly dangerous pets. There is a splendid Polar Bear, and a number of other Quadrupeds, which it would be impossible to enumerate here. The collection boasts no fewer than five Elephants. In the head of the family we have a Pachyderm of gigantic proportions, while the junior members embrace the 'Baby Elephant,' unquestionably the most diminutive specimen in this country. The Fauna of Australia and Africa is represented by numerous groups. The collection of Monkeys is large and varied; there are several Serpents—one of them, the deadly Rattlesnake, has a box to himself: and a vast number of other interesting zoological specimens."

In consequence of the dense crowds that flock to see this World-famed Menagerie, and in order to make more room, affording at the same time a pleasant Promenade, Mr. MANDERS has had constructed, at an ENORMOUS COST, A MOST BEAUTIFUL AND COMMODIOUS
MONSTRE MARQUEE,
Which has been Manufactured by that well-known Tent Maker, Mr. Geo. Griffin, of Birmingham, of the finest Flax Cloth, will be
ERECTED FOR THE FIRST TIME AT THE COMING FAIR.

To afford a faint idea of the size of this Leviathan Tent; it will accomodate 5,000 visitors, is 16 feet long, 60 feet wide, and upwards of 50 feet high; thus forming the
FINEST ZOOLOGICAL PROMENADE IN THE WORLD!

The Comfort and Convenience of Visitors being of paramount importance, every contrivance (irrespective of cost) has been adopted to ensure a free current of air without the slightest draught.

Nottingham Journal says:—"the Star Menagerie is well ventilated and brilliantly lit up in the evening, and the Animals and Birds appear to be in good condition from the incessant attention paid them; and what is of so much importance in an Exhibition of the kind the cages are all kept scrupulously clean."

Leeds Mercury says:—"Mr. Manders, the proprietor, seems to have a thorough dislike to having anything in the shape of an ill-conditioned animal about his establishment. The appearance of the whole Collection shows that this careful attention to food and cleanliness has been followed by the best results."

TINY ELEPHANT.—"At present she is teething, and whether that makes her poorly, or our climate just now is unlike her native Ceylon, it is deemed desirable to keep her in a small room, warmly padded all round, with plenty of straw on the floor, and with windows on one side; and Tiny wears a couple of warm rugs. One almost inclines to think that little elephants would not be so rare here, if they could only know what trouble Mr. Manders would take to make them comfortable."—*Manchester Guardian.*

PUNCH AND JUDY STEEPLECHASE UPON FIVE ELEPHANTS.

Nottingham Daily Express says:—"When we visited the show early on Saturday afternoon it was crowded, and the visitors seem delighted with the collection, and with the performances. The most amusing of these is the 'Great Punch and Judy Extravaganza,' in which the large elephant takes part. Judging by the laughter it elicited, the farce was very amusing; but we really could not get near enough, owing to the large crowd, to see the best of the fun."

Nottingham Journal: "And the 'Elephant Steeplchase' continues to be extremely attractive. 'Punch' is mounted on a big elephant, 'Judy' grins long-nosed from a lesser one; and, starting from one end of the show, they race to the other, till the paunch of 'Punch' is dreadfully shaken, and till 'Judy's' nose seems likely to be poked into the eye of the Elephant."

OUTSIDE AMUSEMENTS.
Each Evening, at 8.45, there will be performed the
LAUGHABLE JOLLY NOSE EXTRAVAGANZA,
in which will be introduced the

Jolly Nose
Pal o'Mine
Walking in the Zoo
Nelly was an Angel
Lancashire Lass
Hallelujah Band
Up in a Balloon
Riding on a Donkey
Immensicoff
Chick, Chick, Chick
Pretty Jemima
Grand Finale

By the INIMITABLE BRASS BAND of the GREAT STAR MENAGERIE, arranged by Professor Lockwood, which arrangement is copyright.

For mirth, fun, and rollicking amusement, this sets in the shade anything of the kind ever witnessed in Birmingham.

The *Liverpool Courier*, in the Music and Drama Notices, says:—"The Brass Band of the Grand Star Menagerie, is, without an exception, the Finest Band we ever heard, and reflects the highest credit upon Professor Lockwood." See detailed announcement.

NOTE THE DATE,
WEDNESDAY NEXT, AND DURING THE FAIR.
WILLIAM MANDERS, SOLE PROPRIETOR.
Will Exhibit at Lichfield, June 6; Walsall, June 7.

THE BIRMINGHAM GRAND CONCERT HALL.

COLESHILL STREET.
PROPRIETORS, J. JUDD AND CO.

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR THE WHITSUN WEEK.

MONDAY, JUNE 6th, 1870, and during the Week,
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STAR TROUPE OF
FEMALE MINSTRELS,
Twelve in Number.

Last Six Nights of the Great
COLONNA TROUPE OF FRENCH CAN-CAN DANSEUES.
FAREWELL BENEFIT of MDLLE. COLONNA, on WEDNESDAY, June 8th, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Duval, Duettists; MOORE and MOORE, Comic Duettists; Mr. and Mrs. MELVILLE, Burlesque Actors; Mr. HUGH CLARMONT, Comic Vocalist; WILL CRUCKSHANKS, Black Jester and American Comedian; Madame TRIPPES, Ballad Vocalist; Mons. JULEIN, Champion Skater.

General Manager and Stage Director... Mr. E. MARTIN.
Doors open every Evening at half-past Six. [831

WENLOCK OLYMPIAN GAMES.

These GAMES will take place on WHIT-TUESDAY, June 7th, under the presidency of R. A. Benson, Esq. The Competitors will include a grand Tilting Tournament at the ring over two hurdles. Prizes: For the victor, an olive crown and a silver goblet, value £10, the gift of the Right Hon. Lord Forester; for the second, a hunting whip, value £2.—A Flat Tilting Tournament at the ring. Prizes: For the winner, a silver goblet, value £5, the gift of R. Jasper More, Esq.; for the second, a pair of silver spurs,—General Competition in rope climbing, running high and long leaps, putting the shot, and half-mile race. Prizes: For the victor, an olive crown and the Society's splendid first-class silver medal, value £14. For the second, the Society's third-class silver medal, value £4.—The Procession will start from the Gaskell Arms at 11 a.m., and the Games will commence at 12 precisely.

The Members of the Society and the Friends of the President will dine together at the Gaskell Arms at 6·30 p.m. the same day.

TRAINS.

The Great Western Railway Company have made arrangements to issue Return Tickets at the single fare (with the addition of a small booking fee) from all Stations between Birmingham and Salop, both inclusive; Crewe and Wellington; Church Stretton and Hereford; Worcester and Buildwas; and Craven Arms and Ketley.

Programmes may be had by enclosing a postage stamp to MR. YARDLEY, Corn Market, Wenlock. [815

ATLASES, MAPS, GLOBES.—Free on application, or by post for one stamp, a New CATALOGUE of Atlases, Maps, and Globes Published or Sold by EDWARD STANFORD, Wholesale and Retail Mapseller, 6 and 7, Charing Cross, London, S.W., comprising Atlases of Ancient and Modern Geography; Physical, Biblical, Anatomical, Historical, and Educational Atlases; Maps of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; Great Britain, India, Canada, and the Colonies; London and its Environs; A New Series of School Maps; Relief Maps; the Useful Knowledge Society's Series; also Selections from the Geological and Ordnance Survey Maps. London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6 and 7, Charing Cross.

N.B. Agent by Appointment for the sale of the Ordnance and Geological Survey Maps and the Admiralty Charts. [823

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Established upwards of Half a Century.

MR. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL,* 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 *a.m., UNTIL* 6 *p.m.*
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.
Notice particularly Name and Address. [775

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM.—The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER is the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of all Perfumes. Prepared only by J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington. [780

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.
A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established 1810, for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced, if required. GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Liverpool. [830

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

MRS. HOWE

Has the honour of announcing her RETURN from PARIS, where she has Selected a large and choice Collection of the most superb BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES, JACKETS, SILK COSTUMES, PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, from Worth's, Ingat's, Mdlle. A. Magnier, Mouchaux, and other celebrated Paris Houses.

SHOW ROOMS
SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR THE THE SEASON.

H. W. HOWE,
Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham.* Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of
FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.
BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,
43, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [677

MR. S. J. PARKER,

Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL (First door from New Street).* [654

FOWLER and SHEPPARD'S American Bay Rum Cleanses the Head and promotes the Growth of the Hair in a marvellous degree. Every one should use this excellent preparation, it is quite harmless and is strongly recommended by the medical profession. From any chemist, or direct from the proprietors, Fowler and Sheppard, Chemists, 51, Hollywood Road, London, S.W., in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. [696

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories corner. Established 70 years. [676

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

A NEAPOLITAN FRUIT GIRL.

We publish this week a companion picture to "The Fisherman's Pride." The subject is in strong contrast to the previous work. In some respects it is more artistic. We have in preparation for a future day a third picture of equal merit.

The Illustrated
Midland News
Forward

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 4, 1870.

TROUBLES not altogether unlike those which beset the Roman empire in the days of her decline, threaten to overtake our cousins of the Transatlantic Republic. What the Northern barbarians were to Italy, that are the Red Indians to the United States. The Cheyennes, the Pawnees, the Arraphoes, and the Sioux are swooping down upon the outermost borders of Western civilisation in uncountable hordes. While ethnologists are bemoaning the threatened extinction of interesting and picturesque aboriginal races, correspondents in the backwoods send us accounts of a Sioux army of cavalry, numbering 12,000 men in the field, prepared to do battle on scientific principles with the white men; and other tribes are gathering themselves together in vast numbers to take part in the fray. Let us hope that General Sheridan will know how to turn the tide of war; for things are not in a fit state there or here for the drama of the Middle Ages to be enacted over again, nor are the Red

Men suitable material out of which to construct, by-and-by, another *rennaissance* and a third edition of civilisation. We are sorry to learn that Americans have brought this strife upon themselves. They have not kept good faith with the natives. Half-wild settlers, almost beyond the reach of the law, have dealt with them cruelly and treacherously. Fortunately there is a disposition on the part of President Grant and Congress to conciliate the savages and to treat with them on fair terms. A short, sharp, determined war policy, followed by a generous treaty enforced on both sides, might put an end to the quarrel. Tokens have not been wanting during the last few years to prove that to the North American Indians civilization may in the course of time be possible. It is a pity that the experiment should be postponed by such unfortunate hostilities as those in which General Sheridan is engaged with the Sioux.

Two Fenian convicts in durance in Great Britain have appealed to the Government of the United States for help in their tribulation. Nagle and Warren are names which have not altogether passed out of public remembrance. These men consider that it would be well that America should go to war with England on their behalf. What are the interests of peace, the welfare of two great countries, the lives of English and American soldiers and sailors, in the balance against the evils of incarceration endured by Messrs. Warren and Nagle? The United States House of Representatives are not in the habit of taking a dignified attitude in such matters. They did not treat the application with the derision and contempt it merited. They hypocritically referred the petition to the President, "to take such action as the law and the facts of the case shall justify," casting upon General Grant the responsibility of offending American Fenians, whom, personally and politically, Americans despise, but who are considered worth humouring for the sake of their votes. The President will no doubt shelve the application, and we shall hear no more about it.

MR. EDMUND FLOULKES has repented him of the adoption of the faith of the Church of Rome, and come back to the arms of the English Establishment. The historical evidences of the authority of the ancient Church staggered him; the proceedings of his Holiness anent the Æcumenical Council have disgusted him. He returns to the Church of his first love opportunely. It wants sturdy henchmen just now, and there is none sturdier, none more honest, more independent or more able than Mr. Edmund Ffoulkes. At a time when Church literature is famous for its quality and its power the writings of the pervert reconverted are conspicuous for their elevation and reach of intellect. Students of the materials which lie on the modern battle-ground of Popery and Protestantism should not fail to read what Mr. Ffoulkes wrote while he was a child of the Papal Church.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The ratepayers of Rochdale have adopted the Public Libraries Act.

Mr. Thomas Avery has been nominated a Justice of the Peace for the county of Worcester, by Lord Lyttleton, Lord-lieutenant of that county.

The authorities of Christ Church have refused permission for the annual commemoration ball at Oxford, as they consider it would be unbecoming after the late disturbances.

A handsome new chapel, of classic architecture, is in course of erection for the Wesleyans at Leamington. The cost will be about £9000, and it will seat 1200 inhabitants.

The directors of the Sheffield Gas Company have resolved to reduce the price of gas to 3s. 1d. per thousand feet. There will at the same time be a reduction in the charges for public lamps.

The All Saints' Church Bazaar will be opened with civic ceremony by the Mayor of Birmingham at the Town Hall, on Tuesday morning, and will remain open till the end of the week. It is under high patronage, and will be a brilliant affair.

MANDERS'S MENAGERIE.—This promises to be one of the chief attractions of the Birmingham Fair week. The animals are reported to be not only numerous, various, and rare, but many of them wonders alike of nature and of training.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.—Arnott's Comedy and Burlesque Company now occupy these boards for a short season. There are several very clever artistes among them, and they are already very popular. Their comedy is good, and their burlesque sparkling.

Alfred Dunkley, commercial traveller, of Birmingham, was committed for trial by the Lord Mayor of London, on Friday week, at the Mansion House, on a charge of appropriating to his own use money collected for his employers, Messrs. Foster and Ferguson, spice merchants, Eastcheap, London.

A meeting of the Central Nonconformist committee of Birmingham, on Monday, resolved that the Government amendments to the Education Bill fail to remove the fundamental objections entertained by the Nonconformists, and that unless further amendments are adopted limiting religious instruction in rate-aided schools to reading the Bible it will be their duty to oppose the Bill.

A beautiful new stained window has been erected in the chancel of the ancient parish church of St. Peter, Sheffield, by Mrs. Mary Ann Rowley, to the memory of her late husband, William Rowley, Esq. The artists are Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of London.

At Walker House Colliery, near Wigan, on Monday morning, a stone of seven tons weight fell upon a collier and his two drawers, who were working in the cannel seam. All three were killed on the spot. The collier's pick was driven into his shoulder. The bodies were not recovered for some hours.

There is a Friendly Society of Tradesmen at Wolverhampton which has been in existence a hundred years and has never failed to meet the calls made upon its funds for sickness or death. One hundred and thirty of the members celebrated the centenary anniversary on Friday evening, last week, with a dinner.

There are several candidates for the chaplaincy of St. John's, Deritend, Birmingham. The trustees held a meeting on Monday, and resolved to consult the Bishop of the Diocese as to the assignment of a parochial district to St. John's, before proceeding to the election of a new pastor. The meeting was, in consequence, adjourned for a fortnight.

The anniversary of the death of Sir Robert Clifton was observed with solemn ceremony and religious service at the Clifton Collieries, on Monday. Work was suspended, the pit flags were lowered, and something like 2,000 persons assembled, mostly dressed in mourning, to hear an impressive sermon preached at the pit's mouth by the Rev. E. Davis, rector of Wilford.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Church of England School Association on Tuesday evening, the chairman, Mr. T. C. S. Kynnersley, stipendiary magistrate, expressed his confidence in the Premier and Mr. Forster with respect to the School Bill, and his pleasure at the prospect that the scheme of the League would be defeated. Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. Paton, and other gentlemen spoke to similar effect.

An affecting funeral sermon was preached on Sunday morning, at Deritend Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. W. H. Hill, vicar of St. Andrew's, Bordesley, on the death of the pastor, the Rev. W. Bramwell Smith. The pulpit and desk were draped in black. Much feeling was manifested among those present when touching allusions were made by the preacher to the good qualities by which the lamented gentleman had endeared himself to his friends and his congregation.

The Mayor of Coventry has refused to attend Church in his official capacity, lest he should appear to give countenance to the union of the Church with the State. The occasion was a service in aid of Fairfax's Charity School, and his worship expresses a hope that the "three excellent schools which receive the patronage of the Corporation" will not suffer by the "omission of this ceremony, and he hopes the Council will continue their support to them with their accustomed liberality."

THE THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL.—The 23rd of August and the three following days are set apart for the Hereford Musical Festival, with regard to which great promises are made. The *Musical Times* says there is every prospect of its being one of the most successful yet given. The list of stewards is not only a numerous, but an influential one; and the programme of the performances will contain the highest standard works, including Spohr's "Last Judgment," which is too rarely heard at these musical gatherings. We may also mention that Mr. Barnby's sacred idyll, "Rebekah," recently so successfully produced at "The Oratorio Concerts," will be given at the evening performance in the Cathedral.

The life of a young Englishman named E. Royd, of Trinity Hall, and having many connections in the Midland counties, has been sacrificed on the Alps. A "Traveller," writing to the *Times*, narrates the particulars of the sad occurrence. He states that Mr. Royd, of whom he speaks as the son of a well-known banker at Rochdale, had arrived at the Hôtel du Parc with his uncle, Mr. Smith, and others of his family, on the evening of Wednesday, the 25th, and set out for Monte Salvatore, accompanied by a sister and a cousin. The long-continued hot weather had made the grass very slippery, and the ill-fated young man missed his footing, fell over the perpendicular precipices of the mountain, and was killed, probably instantaneously. The poor young ladies, heart broken, spent some hours, with utmost peril to themselves, in searching for his body. When found, one of the two remained on the mountain to keep watch over the corpse, while the other returned to Lugano for assistance. It was far in the night before the sorrow-stricken girl reached the hotel, and about 1 a.m. a large body of men with lanterns, and accompanied by a doctor, started for the scene of the accident. They relieved the solitary guardian of her agonizing midnight watch, and conveyed Mr. Royd's remains to the hotel. The relatives are stunned with the suddenness of the calamity; but all that the most considerate kindness can suggest is being done for them by the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Béha, and his excellent wife. Singularly enough, Ascension Day is the annual *festa* of the Monte Salvatore, and the mountain would be thronged with many hundreds of people within a few hours of the accident. It will be well if no fresh calamity occurs.

The Committee for arranging the meeting of the British Medical Association at Plymouth in 1871, have decided to nominate Mr. John Whipple, F.R.C.S., as the president for that occasion.

HONOUR IN SPANISH DUELLING.—The *Atlantic Monthly* reports that Spanish gentlemen speak with great enthusiasm of the handsome behaviour, in a recent duel, of two naval officers of high rank, intimate friends, who had quarrelled over their cups. They fought twenty paces apart, to advance to a central line and fire at will. One walked forward, and when near the line the other fired and hit him. The wounded man staggered to the line and said—"I am dead. Come thou up and be killed." The other came up until he touched the muzzle of his adversary's pistol, and in a moment both were dead—like gentlemen, added the narrator.

THE GOSSIP.

Thierry, the French publisher of the operas of Meyerbeer, has just died in Paris.

Offenbach has written a three act piece, "Le Roi Carotte," for the Paris Gaiety.

Carlotta Patti and her touring party have left the United States to undertake a progress in Brazil.

The editorship of the *Observer* has, we understand, been entrusted to Mr. Edward Dicey.

The prospects of sport on the Moors, beginning on the 12th of August, are remarkably good.

Professor Sheldon Amos is preparing a treatise on the various questions affecting the social and political position of women.

A pension of £100 a year is to be granted, it is said, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to Mrs. Dargan, widow of the contractor of the Dublin Exhibition Building.

Madame Adelina Patti has signed an engagement with M. Bagier, of the Italiens, to perform twenty times next winter, for the sum of 80,000 francs, and an assured benefit of 15,000 francs.

Dr. Schoutetten, of Metz, says that by a certain application of electricity he can, in a few days, produce those qualities in wine which it usually acquires by being kept for years.

Another new comic paper is to be started in Dublin, under the title of *Blarney*. The frontispiece represents the people who are determined to kiss the famous stone contained in Blarney Castle.

The German journals announce that Prince Hermann de Sayn-Wittzeinstein-Hohenstein, tenth child of Prince Alexander, is about to marry Madlle. Helene Dreyschot, daughter of a pianist. The bridegroom is 25 years of age, and the bride 18.

An American pianoforte maker has invented a colossal engine which is said to imitate the human voice "in all its registers," the shrillest notes as well as the most profound. The machine and its inventor are to visit Europe.

An extremely unfavourable and bitter critique on Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair" appears in *Blackwood's Magazine* for June. The article has called forth indignant protests from Liberal as well as Conservative papers.

The *Court Circular* says that Mrs. John Wood, of the St. James's Theatre, has received from some anonymous admirer a brooch of diamonds and emeralds, valued at £700. The anonymity of the sender was perfectly preserved; no name, no card accompanied the present, but simply a sheet of note paper, inscribed: "To La Belle Sauvage."

The Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square. —This well-known *locale* for display of the glories and triumphs of the musical art are about to have their attractiveness enhanced by their proprietor, Mr. Robert Cocks, who is purposing to erect there a handsome new organ. Of this noble species of instrument the forthcoming example at the Hanover-square rooms will be, it is said, an exceptionally fine specimen.—*Islington Gazette.*

Of the programme of the Autumn tour of Chevalier Lemmens the *Musical Times* says Mendelssohn's beautiful operetta, "Son and Stranger," will form a prominent feature. The principal characters will be supported by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Nelson Varley, and Mr. Patey. The orchestral parts have been arranged expressly for the Mustel Organ and Pianoforte, by Chevalier Lemmens, who will himself preside at the first-named instrument, the pianist being Mr. King Hall.

Mr. Edmund Ffoulkes, one of the ablest of those who went over to the Church of Rome during the heat of the Tractarian movement, is to be received back into the Church of England by the Bishop of Winchester on Sunday. His independence of mind and his resolute persistence in criticising and condemning whatever did not commend itself to his judgment in the Romish system, have made him a troublesome character in that church. Bishop Wilberforce will very heartily welcome back the brilliant truant.

The supply of original literature in the United States is remarkably meagre. American authors of anything except first-rate ability are elbowed out of the field by the suicidal system of pirating English writings. An American journal says:—"All the foreign quarterlies are regularly reproduced; four of the principal monthly magazines resort to noted English authors for their main attractions; four of our foremost popular illustrated weeklies are little more than copies, as to their pictures, of the foreign illustrated weeklies; and two, if not three, of our daily journals are chiefly edited by men from abroad."

CHURCH PATRONAGE.—The Duke of Argyll has addressed the following letter on this subject to the Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland:—"Argyll Lodge, London, May 26, 1870. Rev. Sir,—I observe by the papers which have reached me this morning, that a motion pledging the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland to use all prudent and constitutional means to obtain, as speedily as possible, a measure for the alteration of the law of patronage, has been carried by the large majority of 241 to 68. Looking at the representative character of the General Assembly, not only as regards the clergy, but as regards the laity, taking also this division in connection with the vote of previous Assemblies, and with the whole history of patronage in Scotland, I cannot doubt that the decision of the Assembly represents the settled feelings and the deliberate opinion of the Church. Under these circumstances, I deem it to be my duty as a member of the Established Church, and also one of the principal holders of patronage in Scotland, to intimate to you my willingness to acquiesce in that opinion, and my desire to render whatever service it may be in my power to render towards a satisfactory solution of the question. Whatever may be the position and character of patronage in a purely legal point of view as a 'right of property,' I have never been able to consider it in any other light than as a trust for the good of the Church, to be dealt with in complete subordination to the general welfare and contentment of its people. If, therefore, in deference to legal considerations, any measure which may ultimately be adopted should involve compensation to patrons, I should be ashamed in my own case of treating such compensation otherwise than as a fund sacred to the service of the Church, and due for the support of its spiritual ministrations. I have been accustomed to attach some value to patronage as a convenient initiative in the appointment of ministers, and any substitute for it will require very careful consideration. But speaking for myself alone, and for none else, I shall feel little satisfaction in the exercise of patronage after it has been condemned by the general voice of the Church, and I am prepared to acquiesce in any alteration which, on mature consideration, may be deemed wise and safe in the interest of its people."

COURT AND FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Her Majesty's fifty-first birthday was celebrated in London, on Saturday, with many tokens of the unabated loyalty of her subjects. The Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Teck, Count Gleichen, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise, witnessed the parade of the Guards in St. James's Park. The usual demonstrations of loyalty were visible throughout the metropolis. The church bells were set in motion at an early hour, the ships in the river and the various public offices were decorated with flags, and the cannons were discharged in St. James's Park. The City of London Militia, under the command of Colonel Alderman Sir William Rose, took their customary march out from their head-quarters in Finsbury. At the Mansion House they presented arms, and saluted the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who appeared on the balcony. The corps then passed along Cheapside westwards. In the evening the West End of London burst into a blaze of illuminations. Hundreds of pretty devices in gas jets and variegated lamps were arranged in front of the clubs and town residences of the nobility and gentry, all designed to express one wish, "Many happy returns of the day." During the night tens of thousands of spectators thronged Pall Mall, St. James's-street, and the vicinity, and manifestations of loyalty were more numerous and more brilliant than last year, when rain poured down at a time when a shower was least expected. The most effective illumination in Pall Mall was that displayed in front of the Army and Navy Club. The houses of Mr. Gladstone, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Aylesbury, and the residences of many other noblemen were illuminated, and the usual loyal display of light was effectively arranged outside the Government offices. The brilliant illumination in front of Mr. Poole's premises, in Savile-row, attracted a great crowd from twilight to midnight. Among the clubs illuminated were the Carlton, outside which were several large flambeaux on pedestals, the Junior Carlton, the Guards, Oxford and Cambridge, Conservative, Civil Service, Reform, Travellers, Junior United Service, Boodle's, White's, Marlborough, Old and New University, Brooks's, Arthur's, Oriental (Hanover-square), Union, &c. The theatres were illuminated externally, and a very effective display of many coloured oil lamps was arranged around the turrets and cupola of the Alhambra. The premises of "Royal Tradesmen" were brilliantly lighted with innumerable and costly devices.

At the camp at Aldershot there was a grand parade of the whole of the troops, under the command of Sir James Yorke Scarlett. The gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under the command of Colonel Addison, also took part in the display.

The King of the Belgians dined with Lord Clarendon on the Queen's birthday.

During the Whitsuntide recess Mr. Gladstone has engaged to pay a visit to Earl Granville at Walmer Castle.

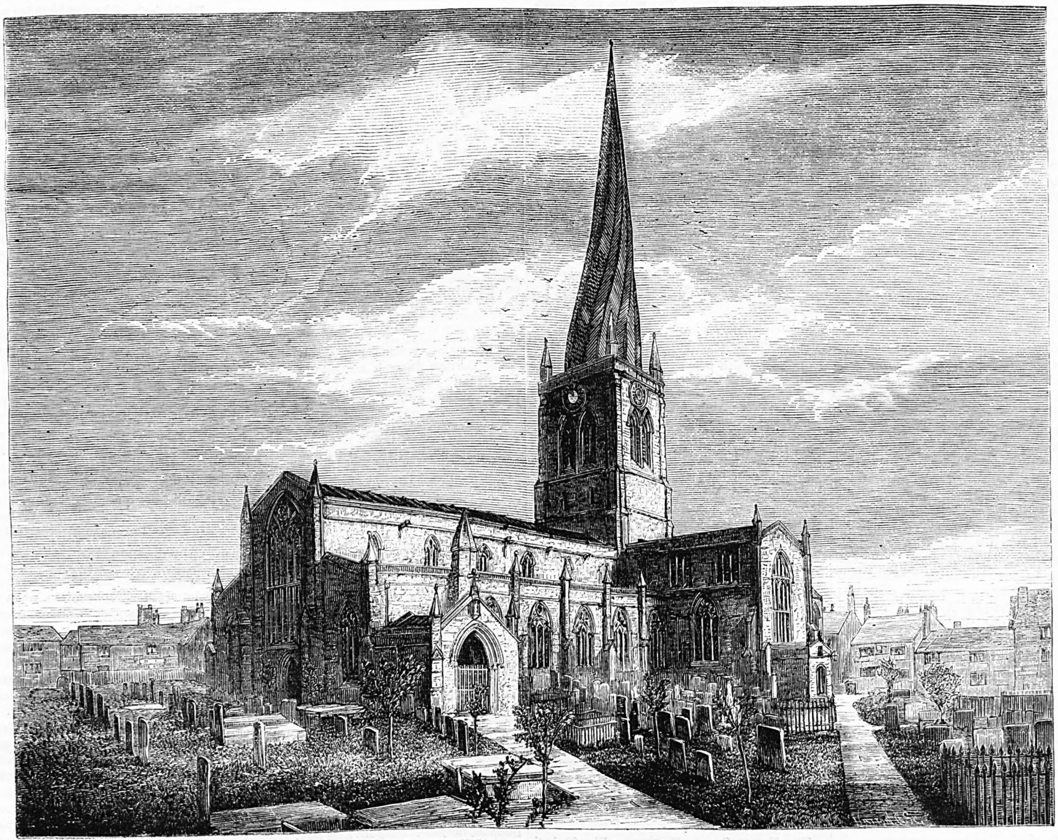
At a pigeon-match at Hurlingham Park on Saturday, which was attended by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, there were fifty-competitors for the Dery handicap, and Sir Frederick Johnstone took the first prize of £150.

Dr. Gream has left London for the New Palace at Potsdam, to be present at the confinement of her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, which may be hourly expected.

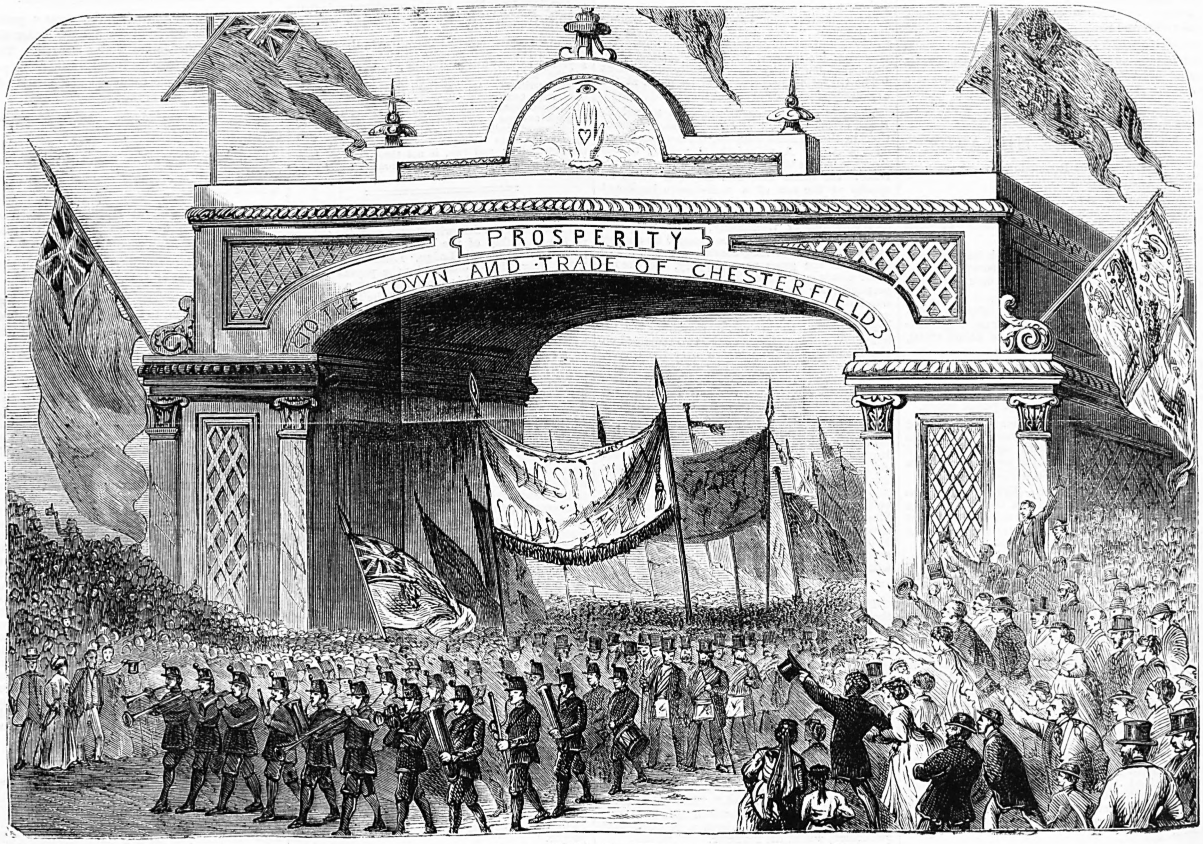
The *Lancet* proposes that the Serpentine shall be converted into an artificial sea. There is to be a huge reservoir on the Downs. Water is to be steam-pumped from Brighton to the latter, and then allowed by its own pressure to find its way into Hyde Park.

EXPERIMENTING IN CHLOROFORM.—Mr. John B. Anderson, of Govan, writes as follows:—*Apropos* of the death of the lamented Sir James Simpson, allow me to relate my first experience of chloroform. The surgeon of the Alligator Hospital Ship in Hong-Kong, in 1850, was enthusiastic in its praise, and when any man-of-war arrived whose medical officer had not received the news of its wonderful properties, he was instanter hauled on board the Alligator, when the first order given was, "Steward, catch the cat." This unfortunate animal was then rendered insensible, and one joint of his tail amputated for the benefit of science. When we arrived in the Herald from the Arctic expedition, a similar invitation was given to our surgeons. The cat had only one joint left, and this was razed in our presence. On recovering his senses the animal cast one mournful look behind, and immediately committed suicide by jumping out of the after gun-room port. This is literally a fact.

"Some months since my wife was suffering with a bad cough and severe pains in the chest, and totally unable to attend to her ordinary duties. She was advised to try Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and, after taking a few doses, was restored to perfect health, which she still enjoys. I also use it for piles, from which I have long suffered severely, and one dose (taken internally) has invariably given me relief.—James Bradshaw, Hopwood St., Liverpool, *Dec.* 26, 1867.—To Perry Davis & Son."



CHESTERFIELD CHURCH. *(See page 656.)*


PROSPERITY
TO THE TOWN AND TRADE OF CHESTERFIELD

THE A.M.C. TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT CHESTERFIELD. *(See page 656.)*

THE WINNOWERS.

Until the winnowing machine came so extensively into use such a scene as that depicted on this page was a sufficiently common one in the rural districts. The peasants who had gleaned a quantity of wheat from their richer neighbours' fields first thrashed it with a flail, and then taking it into the open, on some breezy spot, separated the corn from the husks as shown in the illustration. It was a rude but an effectual method of winnowing. The subject is not at the first glance one particularly possessing the essentials of the picturesque; but the artist has invested it with the poesy of his art, and has succeeded in producing a picture at once attractive and true to nature. He has taken his winnowers to the sea; on the margin of its green waters the peasant girl and woman forget all else but their task—a most important one to them, for there are many little mouths at home that need filling, and wages are low, and they are so poor, dear reader!

A LAZY FELLOW.

A *very* lazy fellow—so lazy, in fact, that the straw with which one of the young ladies is tickling his mouth produces no effect upon him. Hot, tired, and lazy, Agricola, forsaking work, has thrown himself on a soft bed of hay, to dream doubtless of the rustic beauty whose coyness has vanished now that the young man is asleep. The girl with the cup apparently intends to sprinkle his brow with water,—a liquor which this lazy fellow, we dare say, has an aversion to except it be strongly infused with malt and hops. His fellow-labourers are at work yonder, and have, we should think, grumblingly complained of the lazy fellow to the farmer, for behold that worthy, or his foreman, running towards the scamp! Woe to the lazy fellow! His sweet dreams will soon vanish under rough shaking and an adjuration to "get up out of that 'ere;" and in the hot June sun he will have to ply the shining scythe and the rake until his back aches to such an extent that he will sleep to-morrow morning far beyond the hour when Chanticleer proclaims that it is time to go to work.

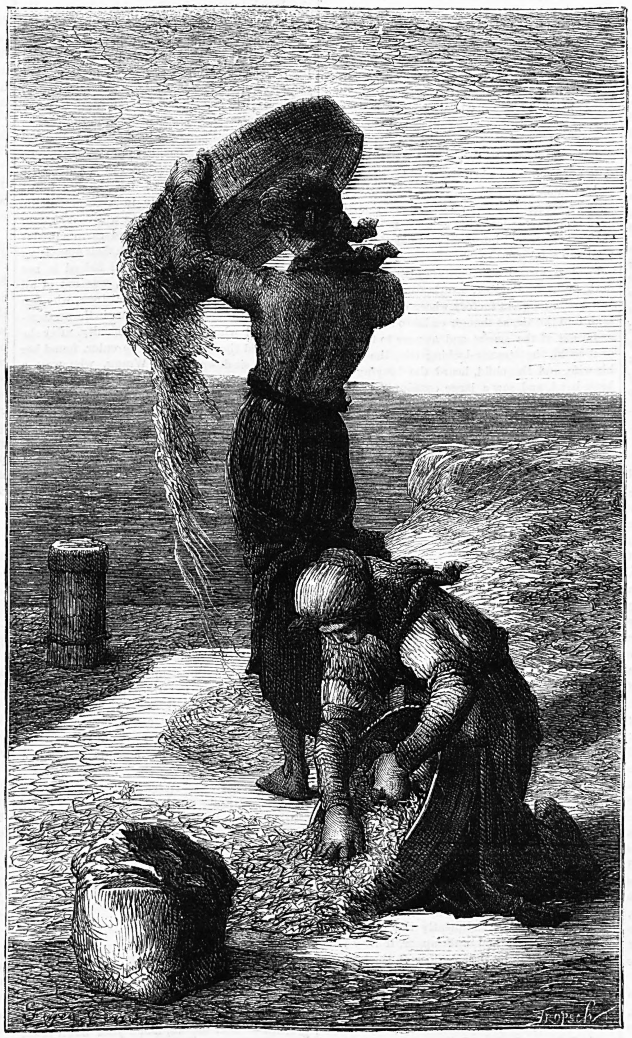
IN DOUBT.

She is in doubt, you can see that. In doubt whether to leave the babe with the charitable Sisters beneath whose home the poor mother sits; or to take it with her, and trust to the alms of the public for support. She is friendless. She has fallen; but let not those who have been more wordly-cautious cast a stone at her. "To err is human; to forgive Divine." She need be in no fear for her child if she leaves it with the Sisters. It will be a "foundling," but there are loving hearts and tender within those repellent stone walls, and the poor mother has but to ring the Hospital bell, and the little box will be let down to receive her babe. Better that it should be reared by strangers than that it should starve and perish by the wayside. Let us imagine that this will be the little one's fate when the wan-faced mother has finished the prayers which she is telling off on her rosary.

The Sappho and Cambria.—Mr. Douglas, the owner of the Sappho, has challenged the Cambria to sail a return match, to consist of two races, each sixty miles, to windward and back. In one race Mr. Douglas offers to give the Cambria allowance for difference of tonnage according to the Royal Thames Yacht Club measurement, and in the other according to the New York Yacht Club measurement.

Death of Mr. C. Weston.—Many persons in Birmingham will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Charles Weston, R.A.M., which occurred at his father's residence at Leicester. Mr. Weston had been musical director of Day's Concert Hall since the opening of the establishment, and was generally esteemed for his amiable disposition and high professional attainments.

The *Salt Lake Telegraph* announces the death of President John Young, an elder brother of Brigham Young. The deceased had been for many years a patriarch of the Mormon Church.



THE WINNOWERS.

IMPROVED MODEL DWELLINGS FOR FARM LABOURERS.

There are now being erected at Wood Brook, near Birmingham, by Frederick Elkington, Esq., several model dwellings for farm labourers. Each cottage will contain a living room, three bedrooms, entrance porch, scullery, pantry, fuel store, piggery, privey, cesspit, and ashpit. The cottages are being built of hard red local bricks, relieved with bands and strings of dark blue Staffordshire bricks, the external walls being built with a cavity for dryness; the roofs will be covered with Staffordshire blue and brindle tiles in bands and courses, finished on the top with an ornamental ridge cresting. The porches will have bold projecting gables and eaves, supported on brackets and stone corbels. The whole of the works will be completed in a most substantial manner. Similar improved dwellings for farm labourers are also now being built on the Dudmaston estates, near Bridgnorth, for the Rev. F. H. Wolryche Whitmore; at Caynham Court, Ludlow, for Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart.; at Rowfant, Sussex, for Sir Curtis Lampson, Bart; at Jermyns, near Romsey, for R. G. Linzee, Esq.; and at Kirby Muxloe, near Leicester, for Miss D'Oyly. These works are being carried out from the designs and under the direction of Mr. John Birch, architect, of Beaufort-buildings, London, who gained the Society of Arts' premium and medal for such designs.

The Rev. G. Preston, M.A., of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Birmingham, late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, has been elected to the head mastership of the Grammar School at Llanrwst, North Wales.

Waste of Fish Food.—To a reflecting mind, the sad and wanton waste in our fish food is indeed deplorable to contemplate. Immediately (says a writer in the *Food Journal*) a fish puts his head, so to speak, within our reach, he is pounced upon by us, to be hurried off and sold, helter-skelter, without one thought or care as to his size or condition; we only wait to see that it is really a fish, and away he goes. There can be but one result of such thoughtlessness. Slowly but surely are our best fishes decreasing, and the increasing price of them speaks volumes for our carelessness. Can we wonder at the scarcity of the oyster, when it is well known what little care we took of him years ago. Conversing the other day with an old seaman, who has been all his life engaged in the north sea fisheries, we spoke of the oyster, when he complained that the oysters which the fishermen haul up in the trawl nets are no longer the perquisities of the men, as heretofore, to be sold by these benefactors of posterity at 1s. a bushel, and he considered that they were losing a legitimate right thereby. We can well remember when very little care was taken of small oysters, and many of them, when brought to market, bore two or three smaller ones upon their shells—too little to be taken notice of, but thrown aside as useless with the shells, when the larger oyster was devoured. Now, it is different. A gentleman of our acquaintance who has studied the question for years, would weep for joy could he now see three small oysters or "spat" upon the shells of his adult testaceous pets! We can well recognise the possibility of his predictions when he exclaimed, while lecturing upon this subject, "Behold the last oyster, for to this we are fast coming!" The crustacea, too, are speedily following the fate of the oyster, and already may we search Billingsgate whole days for a crab, without being able to see one; nor can we wonder, when we find them brought to shore with a bunch of red, sponge-like substance, as big as a navvy's fist, adhering to them, telling the tale of slaughtered millions. Of all our edible fish, there is none upon which the call is so great, we believe, as upon the lobster, or "cardinal of the deep," as it was once called by some learned writer, who had evidently not much knowledge of his subject, reminding us of the young lady who, when asked if she liked lobsters, said, "Yes; I like them very much indeed, especially the red ones." Every day this highly-prized fish is looked for with as much precision as we look for the cream in our tea; and our appetite is so nice that we cannot get down a bit of turbot without swallowing scores of lobsters in the shape of spawn. . . . Who can wonder, then, that prawns fetch 8s., 9s., and even 10s. per lb., while such wholesale waste goes on with impunity? Of course, such a fish as the cod does not escape our rapacity, and we eat hundreds and thousands of their ova with great gusto, without a thought of the waste; nor do we stop here. We have hooked and trawled for haddocks at all seasons, until the supply is limited, and now we seize the baby codlings (while we write they are lying before us, some of them weighing not more than 8 oz) and hurry them off to market, where the costermonger converts them in a few hours into real "Finnon Haddies." And so the waste goes on.

A Disastrous Storm.—On the 15th of May a violent storm burst over the Bourbonnais district, causing immense damage. The hail destroyed the crops in 30 communes. The wheat, rye, and oats were completely ruined; the vines were broken and the trees stripped of their leaves. Wherever the tempest broke there remains scarcely anything to gather. The hailstones measured from one to three centimetres in diameter. The hurricane lasted from ten to fifteen minutes, and was so severe that heavily-laden carts were blown over. Great trees were torn up by the roots, and their branches carried far and wide. Several persons were seriously injured. In the commune of Loddes, out of a flock of fifty-six sheep seventeen were killed. In the town of Lapalisse the glass in all the windows looking westward was broken, and the roofs stripped of tiles and slates. The losses in this town alone amount to 240,000f., and the total damage done in the district is estimated at 4¼ millions of francs.

The Bristol election petition trial was brought to a close on Friday, Baron Bramwell deciding against the petitioners, and declaring Mr. Robinson to be duly elected, subject to a special case to be decided by the Court of Common Pleas as to the legal effect of the bribery and treating at the test ballot.

Billiards at Birmingham.—J. Roberts, jun., the champion, and W. Cook and J. Roberts, sen., ex-champions, gave two entertainments on Thursday, at the Town Hall, Birmingham. There was a very limited attendance. Cook and Roberts, sen., played first, 500 up; Cook winning by about 50 points, The afternoon's entertainment concluded with a match of pyramids between J. Roberts, jun., and Cook, which Roberts won. In the evening, after Cook had beaten Roberts, jun., three out of five games at pyramids, Roberts, senior, played Cook at billiards, 800 up. This was won by Cook, Roberts standing at 554. Cook made, as usual, a great deal out of the spot stroke, but his highest successive number, 40, was matched by his opponent. Roberts made the largest break, namely, 128, but Cook had by far the largest number of great breaks, as will be seen by the following list:—Cook: 126, 103, 91, 63, 54, Roberts: 128, 42, 40, 35. Cook led away and was never caught. The game was called at, Cook 240, Roberts, 213. Further on Cook was 384, and Roberts 261. Cook here made his largest break, and went up to 510. At 622 Cook had left Roberts far behind, his score being 321. There was about the same relative distance when the calling of the game showed Cook to be at 708, and Roberts at 416; but from this number Roberts went at one break to 544. Cook got in again, and ran up to the end. There was no extraordinary play at any time during the games,

MADLLE. MARGUERITE.

BY EDWARD LEGGE.

CHAPTER I.

LOST!

£200 reward!

The autumn wind sang it as it whirled the dead leaves into little heaps under the lawn wall of Holly Lodge, Severnshire: the few thrushes that were left piped it disconsolately as they flew home to their deserted nests in the dripping greenwood; the rain, pattering under the eaves of the houses, fell softly, as though conscious of the grief which had come upon the household at the pleasant lodge near Temetown; and the labourers, as they plodded past to their cottages, where wife and children were waiting for them, stopped to spell out the words, in long thin letters, with very stumpy fat figures, "£200 reward!"

The placard ran thus:

"Whereas, on the 29th day of September instant, 186—, a little girl aged seven, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archer Gibbs, of Holly Lodge, near Temetown, Severnshire, disappeared, being last seen in the company of the nurse, Ellen Mopsel—This is to Give Notice that the above reward of Two Hundred Pounds will be given to any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the child or the detection and apprehension of the nurse. *Description of the Child*: dark, rich brown hair, brown eyes, a slight red mark behind the right ear, (caused by a scald); wore a red dress, trimmed with fringe; hat and feather; Balmoral boots, with spring sides; red and black ribbed stockings; had on a Marie Antoinette—red and white wool; well spoken; handkerchief and clothes marked Margaret Gibbs. *Description of the Nurse:* tall; florid complexion; black hair; bushy eyebrows; a mole on the upper lip; wore a straw bonnet; a grey stuff dress; and thick lace-up boots. Aged about 34. Walks uprightly and quickly. Applications to be addressed to Archer Gibbs, Esq., J.P., as above; or to Mr. Rocksburgh, Superintendent of Severnshire Police."

£200 reward!

The Press proclaimed it everywhere, far and near. Scotland-yard gave it tongue, and Severnshire blazed with it. The *Temetown Intelligencer* advertised it, and its editor called attention to the announcement in a special paragraph. From thence it was transferred to the columns of several other country and London newspapers. The London *Lightning*, in fact, contained a leading article on the case, the writer calling upon the public to act as special detectives in the matter; for Mr. Gibbs was highly popular in his county, had passed the mayoral chair three times, and had once spoken at Exeter Hall at a Church Missionary Meeting when the Bishop of Temetown was in the chair.

These newspaper articles excited the country; Severnshire was in arms about the abduction; the police watched at every railway station, and apprehended every woman with a child but the right one. The telegraph was set to work from London to Land's End: there was no end to the excitement in the public mind. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs mourned the child as one who was dead to them when five days had passed, and no tidings came of her or the nurse. Not a day elapsed without their receiving communications of one sort or another, in reference to the loss of the child; but all were vague, mysterious epistles, containing rumours of a child answering to the description having been seen at Edinburgh, or at Glasgow, or at Belfast, or Guernsey, or the Isle of Man.

Meanwhile the reward bills had been blown down by the wind, or soaked through by the rain, or torn down in the night by boys who saw no harm in their mischief; or they had fallen to pieces of sheer decay. More placards were printed, and more advertisements inserted, and more paragraphs written, but all to none effect. No tidings came of either child or nurse. The bereaved father and mother put on mourning for their only child, and the neighbours called to sympathise with them in their affliction, rendered all the deeper because little Margaret had been brought up with great difficulty, and had only just recovered from a bad, long illness.

If you know Severnshire, you are probably acquainted with Temetown, the county town, where a famous battle was fought A.D. 1651, and in the vicinity of which some of the most stirring scenes in Civil War history were enacted. Holly Lodge is about a mile out of the old city, on the high road to the manufacturing districts, whose red glare you can see of nights far away over woods and fields and commons. A large, white house, entered by a carriage-drive running through the park, and through an avenue of grand old elms, which sorrowfully waved their limbs that autumn-time when the child, who had so often played under their branches, disappeared, and gloom fell upon the house.

This was a case in which the detective system utterly broke down. Nothing whatever came of the *espionnage* to which everybody was subjected by the police. And all the time of the outcry made about the child's abduction, the little girl and her nurse were within thirty miles of Holly Lodge, undetected and unsuspected! When, in a moment of rage at some words which had been spoken by her mistress, the nurse took the child from her home and her parents, she had gone by train straight to a town which need not be more specifically alluded to than as the centre of a great seat of industry, where they make everything, from doll's eyes and pins and needles to firearms and papièr machié goods. There, procuring a humble lodging in a low quarter of the town, the nurse, now afraid to restore the child to her parents, and fearing the consequences of retaining her in her own possession, stayed for a week or two, and one day, having made little Margaret put on some coarse, common clothes, gave a strolling tinker's drunken wife half-a-sovereign to take the child with her! Awed into submission by this virago's threats of punishment if she dared to cry or solicit the assistance of anyone, Margaret, too frightened to disobey her conductor, and observing that the tinker was completely under the rule of his wife, accompanied this worthy pair through a portion of the great Black Country, where the furnaces, and pits, and shafts, and never-ending toil, dazed her until she had grown almost used to and did not care for them. If she ever ventured to ask where they were going, or when she would see her papa and mamma again, the tinker's wife would, in her own language, "lay on to her wi' t' strop," until some bystander, with a heart more human than others, would interfere, and bid the woman treat the child more kindly.

Passing through a little Staffordshire town one dark night in October, as the operatives were just leaving a great factory whose chimney leapt high into the air, as though endeavouring to get as far out of the smoke and as near to the skies as it could, the strange-looking trio, the tinker, his wife, and the child, heard the braying of a brass band, and saw a large concourse of work-people standing in front of a booth, pitched for convenience in an out-of-the-way corner of the town, near the railway station, and upon the out-side stage of which several ladies and gentlemen were either walking leisurely up and down, as if under an Italian sky on the hottest summer day you can imagine, or dancing a Spanish dance, as though assembled in the banquetting hall of some hidalgo in Seville.

The booth before which the tinker's wife came to a sudden stop, and appeared in deep reflection, was in reality a travelling circus, as anyone might see for himself by a glance at the enormous gold lettering on the canvas hanging over the platform, which informed all whom it might concern that they were gazing upon Wragg's Royal Cirque and Temple of the Drama. Small bills—very long, very narrow, and crowded with capital letters and words in italic type,—further informed all whom it might concern that the Cirque was the most commodious place of entertainment in the United Kingdom, that the company was second to none, that the public would only have the performers among them for three nights, as they were positively engaged to appear at Windsor Castle before the Royal Family on the following Saturday afternoon at half-past four to a minute; that the prices of admission to the whole of the performance were respectively sixpence, threepence, and one penny—the last-named ridiculous sum being fixed for this time only out of special regard for the working classes; and that consequently the public had better be in time and walk up, or, if they preferred it, walk in by the side door at the back.

Apparently struck by a sudden idea, and disregarding the repeated requests of her husband to stay and have a look at the show-folks, the tinker's wife, clasping Margaret by the hand, pushed vigorously through the crowd that blocked up the street, and hastened through a narrow thoroughfare to a small public-house where they had often put up before. So at least it appeared, for the landlady no sooner saw the woman and her husband, than she came out of the bar to welcome them and inquire what they would take, and made the servant see to their comforts. Staring at the child, but asking no questions, therein acting on the axiom that those who do so will assuredly hear no stories, the landlady set before the travellers some cold meat, a jug of ale, which frothed over, it was such excellent liquor, and some tea for the child, who, too tired to eat or drink, fell asleep on the settle by the fire, which blazed high up the chimney, and cast a ruddy, comfortable glare upon the cups and platters and the sanded floor and everything else in the little room. Hastily eating her supper, the tinker's wife, charging her husband on no account to leave the place, but to remain in charge of the child, the tinker's wife rose, put on her bonnet and an old pilot coat, at once to protect her from the weather and to shield her from observation, and retraced her steps to the spot where the Cirque was pitched. The performance was going on inside, as she gathered from the roars of laughter that proceeded from the interior of the tent, and the deserted appearance of the street in front of the Temple of the Drama. Evidently with some purpose in view, the woman hung about at the rear of the show for some time. Then, ascending the steps, all slippery with the rain that had fallen, and the sawdust that had been placed upon them for the greater convenience of those going up and down, she tapped gently at the door of the van in which the proprietor and proprietress lived, and which had a knocker superlatively brassy and loose upon its hinges, and a very small door, which opened in quarters, in halves, or altogether, as the owner preferred. Upon this knocker the tinker's wife rapped timidly, and at this door appeared almost instantaneously the portly figure of a lady. It was like the arrangement of those Dutch weather-houses, in which the lady appears on the slightest opportunity, but more particularly when she ought to remain inside.

The lady who opened the door in answer to the knock, was, as has been hinted, of goodly proportions. "Fat, fair, and forty" might have been with safety applied to her, though she would have indignantly rebutted the accusation, if anyone had been rash enough to make it, that she was forty. Fat and fair she pleaded guilty, blushingly, to being; forty, she refused to be on any account. Mrs. Marmaduke Wragg—for she it was to whom the reader has been thus abruptly introduced—was in a condition of *deshabille*. To all appearance, she was engaged in the domestic duty of preparing supper; for the fire burnt brightly in the little grate in a corner of the van, and from a huge pot came a savoury steam in which the odour of onions and carrots predominated and filled the place with their appetising smell. The room in the van, as indeed is not peculiar with such apartments, was out of all proportion to the size of its mistress, who was indeed the most prominent feature in the arrangements, and who with great difficulty, after she had invited the tinker's wife to enter, found her a place to sit down. Mrs. Wragg, who wore a print dress out of which all the colours had long since faded; whose dainty feet were temporarily encased in some very large, thick boots; and upon whose unchignoned head rested a dirty white bowler hat with a rusty crape round it, took up her position on the hearthrug, which was about the size of the page upon which this is printed, allowed the ladle with which she had been stirring up the contents of the pot to rest with careless ease and gracefulness over her right shoulder, and waving her hand as she had been wont to do in her character of the Spartan Mother, in the play of that name, signified to her visitor that she was at liberty to state her business.

This, with some hesitation, and much circumlocution, the visitor essayed to do. Informing Mrs. Wragg that she had a child who was anxious to join "the profession," she had, she said, ventured to apply to Mrs. Wragg to know if that lady had a vacancy in her corps of *artistes*, and whether, in such as case, she would have any objection to take the youthful aspirant for dramatic and equestrian honours under her charge.

Mrs. Marmaduke Wragg, maintaining her favourite attitude of the Spartan Mother, and possessing all a mother's feeling (she had had children of her own, and one lay under the turf in the churchyard of that very town), summoned up all her innate dignity, and said, in lofty and commanding bass tones, as if she were addressing an audience—

"Is the child young?"

"Five years old, and rising six," was the answer.

"And upon what terms do you wish me to a-engage a-her?"

"Well, ma'am," replied the visitor, who looked incongruous even in that receptacle for incongruities—"well ma'am, name your hown price, and make it as lib'ral as you can."

"Humph!" said the representative of the Spartan Mother in her favourite attitude, "I should much like to see the infant. Where is she?'

Replying that she was at the Blue Bell, Mrs. Wragg's visitor asked that matron "if she had a mind to step round that far, and see the child, who was asleep, for herself."

The Spartan Mother in no wise objecting, but expressing her concern lest the supper should spoil, remarked that she didn't care if she did walk round to the Blue Bell for five minutes, the two ladies sallied forth into the streets, and the result of Mrs. Wragg's visit to the house of entertainment alluded to was that from and after that night the Spartan Mother was to have and to hold in her sole possession the brown-haired child, whom the tinker's wife had purchased for half-a-sovereign, and whom she now parted with for and in consideration of the sum of two pounds ten shillings and sixpence sterling.

CHAPTER II.

AMONGST THE SHOW-FOLK.

That night the child, in a state of bewilderment caused by this sudden change of life, and by the lights and novel excitements of the town, found herself the occupant of a small hammock, slung to the roof of the van occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Wragg and his lady-wife, and of such exceedingly limited dimensions that she feared to move in it. She had been taken by the hand by Mrs. Wragg, and led through the streets to the cirque as quickly as possible, for the rain still drizzled, the clouds were inky black, threatening a heavy down-pour at any minute; and the wind, which before had been high, had risen until it blew almost a hurricane.

With the single exception of a small knot of people gathered in front of the cirque, waiting for their friends to come out, the streets were deserted.

Forbearing to ask any questions of her new guardian as they walked through the quiet, muddy thoroughfares, the child was no sooner in the van, watching Mrs. Wragg's preparations for supper, than she ventured to say—

"Please, where am I?"

To this natural query; either not hearing it, from over-absorption in her domestic duties; or perhaps slightly embarrassed at the question; Mrs. Wragg paid no sort of attention, but stirred the savoury stew until the bottom of the utensil in which it was being cooked must have been worn to the thinness of a crown-piece.

Imagining she was not heard, the child repeated her question—

"O, please, where am I?"

This time she was more successful; for, making a great show of turning round in a hurry, as one who had been suddenly interrupted at a most momentous period, the lady ejaculated—

"Where are you, my dear? Why, where do you think?"

"I don't know at all, ma'am," answered Margaret, her great brown eyes wide open with astonishment and fright. "I don't know at all," she repeated. "O dear, O dear! what will mamma and papa say when they find I don't come home to them? O, do take me home—take me home, do, do, do!" And she sobbed with such real grief that Mrs. Wragg, leaving the Irish stew to take care of itself for a few minutes, crossed the floor of the van to where the child was sitting upon a large drum, which, having a hole right through it, had been discarded as of no present use. Putting one arm round the child's neck, while with the other she wiped away the tears that ran down her pale cheeks, from which all the roses had vanished, the representative of the Spartan Mother said—

"Hush, hush, darling! You're in good hands here, though it isn't your home, and I'm not your mamma, and Marmaduke, who's a-coming up the ladder—don't you hear him?—he's not your papa, and that old tinker woman she's no relation, I b'leeve, but a bad lot, and where she got you from I should very much like to know."

The woman's kindness made the child cry afresh. In the midst of her passionate sobbing the steps on the ladder ceased, the brass handle of the brass-knockered door was turned, and Mr. Marmaduke Wragg, attired in professional costume, entered the Cave, by which name the interior of the van was known amongst the company.

Mr. Wragg, whom one would have thought no earthly surprise could have possibly affected, was so astonished at the unfamiliar spectacle of Mrs. Wragg nursing a well-grown, lady-like child—so astounded at the idea of a stranger of any age at all being admitted into the arcana of the Cave, let into all the secrets of life behind the scenes as it were—that at first he could do nothing more than lean against one corner of the large hammock, and ejaculate, with bated breath—

"Mariar! What his the meaning hof this?"

Like many other great men, Mr. Wragg was in no wise particular or careful in the use of the aspirate—an item of speech which indeed he rather scorned than otherwise as being utterly useless and unfit for professional use.

In an acrid tone of voice, the beloved partner of his joys and sorrows bade him hold his tongue and get the table ready for supper: merely condescending to inform him, as he spread the cloth over a three-legged table, which had one leg much shorter than the others, and was therefore productive of much bad language from the proprietor of the cirque—that the little girl was a new apprentice, and she would tell him all about it to-morrow.

Worn out with crying, the child ate her supper with what appetite she might, and then, as the church clock tolled twelve o'clock, Mrs. Wragg, with all the tenderness of a mother, put little Margaret to bed, having previously bade her say her prayers, like a good child; and ten minutes afterwards the other occupants of the Cave were fast asleep, and all was silent as the grave.

Only the child lay awake, watching the stars shining through the skylight and the moon glinting upon the broken drum and the hammock in which Mr. and Mrs. Wragg reposed; and wondering what her papa and mamma were doing, and if they were thinking about her as she always was of them. "God bless dear mamma and dear papa, and their little daughter, and all friends, and send me home to them soon:"

this was her prayer, offered up with all the earnestness and simplicity of a child; and with these words on her lips, her eyes wet with tears, and her tiny hands clasped, little Margaret, around whose pure form the Angels must have kept watch that night, if they ever do watch over mortals, sank into the soft bed that had been hastily improvised for her, and slept until the warm sunlight streaming in, warned her that it was time to get up and offer to assist her new protectress.

The company amongst whom Margaret found herself thus suddenly thrown was a very singular one. Madame Cometini, the principal horsewoman, was a comely matron of about five-and-thirty, with her hair done up into corkscrew curls of a jetty blackness, and so tightly laced that her waist was reduced to the elegant dimensions that the public require and look for in a *première equestrènne*, the lady's style and title on the bills of the Cirque. Madame, who had had four children, wore black at this period of her life; for her eldest child, a bonny lass of thirteen, with a colour like a moss-rose, had caught cold at Nottingham Goose Fair, and had sickened and died on the road. Madame Cometini (whose name, indeed, was Nokes; her father had been a tailor in a small way of business in Birmingham town, with a drunken wife and seven children, and had vainly struggled to keep the wolf from the door)—Madame Cometini had taken the child's loss to heart; but, when she was flying round the ring on her bare-backed steed, with the musicians playing a lively air, the ring-master cracking his long whip, and the clown cracking jokes at every step, the audience who had paid their shillings and sixpences to see "the riders" had no thought that in the breast of this woman who was so gaily dressed there lurked a great sorrow that was none the less genuine and hard to bear because it was not paraded and worn upon her sleeve; and they could not see the blinding tears which filled her eyes for the thick layers of rouge which covered her face. Signor Cometini was the juggler and wizard of the troupe. He had long, black ringlets hanging down his back to the great detriment of his coat-collar, which the grease spoilt. He could spin basins on a stick, one atop of the others; throw up and catch seven brass balls in the air; do tricks with the cards; cook an apple-dumpling in a hat; send dice through a mahogany table; swallow marbles and make them come out of his eyes; cut a large hole in a gentleman's hat without damaging it: burn a pocket-handkerchief before your eyes and produce the same uninjured from the pocket of the lady sitting next you; shoot a ring from a pistol on to a canary's neck;—there was no end to the wonderful feats of Signor Cometini *alias* Mr. Nokes of Birmingham; whose name you may be sure was put very prominently before the public. Mr. Wragg did the heavy business—putting weights over his head, balancing a donkey on a ladder upon his chin, and the like. Besides these, there was Signor Martinique, the celebrated trick-rider, who impersonated Billy Button, and threw off coat after coat, waistcoat after waistcoat, trousers after trousers, assuming thereby all manner of professions, and finally appearing in flesh tights, with the inevitable fillet round his head. He was also Clown; and he received the extravagantly munificent stipend of eighteen shillings a week, which was almost enough to keep him in tobacco and clothes! People who knew Signor Martinique in private life, as Robert Martin, thought the Clown superior to his companions in the motley; and even Mrs. Wragg condescended to bestow an approving nod upon her husband's principal performer, who was well-looking, managed to dress decently out of the booth, and was withal worth a good deal more than the salary which Mr. Wragg gave him.

With this gentleman the list of the company may be said to be complete; the remaining members of the troupe being chiefly grooms and helpers, whose duty it was to appear in the ring dressed as much as possible like the real West-end article, and hold the banners and garters over which flying leaps were taken by the performers.

A strange lot of companions for a child like Margaret to be thrown amongst. But "poverty makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows;" and when the worst comes to the worst, we must e'en put up with what we can get.

Between Robert Martin and the child a strong friendship quickly grew up. He it was who, when it was settled what *rôle* she should appear in, taught her how to walk the tight-rope without falling, to stick to that famous coal-black steed Maximilian until the sagacious animal recognised her superior will to his brute force, and allowed her to do as she liked with him. Robert Martin stood alongside the men who held the flags over which she had to practice jumping, and caught her in his strong arms when the little *debutante* "missed her tip," and would otherwise have fallen heavily on to the sawdust-covered ring. Hour after hour he devoted to teaching Margaret the mysteries of leaping through paper hoops, taking her jumps over the banners, and recovering herself when she slipped. After practising hours, when they made a long stay in a town, as they often did at Birmingham and Nottingham, the young fellow, who was as spruce and tidily-dressed as you could have wished, wearing a tall hat on occasion, with black frock coat to match, took Margaret for a walk through the prettiest parts of the suburbs, and showed the child the great factories from whose chimnies the smoke belched forth in black clouds, enveloping houses, and making people look like Otaheitans more than Christian English men and women, who paid their rates and taxes regularly without a murmur. Or they would walk of sunny afternoons, when there was no performance, right out of town until they got into the open country, where the sky was blue, and undefiled by the smoke, where the birds sang their sweetest, and children going home from school stopped to play by the roadside. Then the wanderers would rest beneath the shadow of some old tree, whose branches seemed to kiss the clouds, they were so tall; and Margaret, who had that confiding trustfulness found only in a child, related what she knew of her early history to her companion.

"I can't tell you how strange everything seems to me," said the child one day, as they were sitting on the grass near a village church. "We were all so happy at home—mamma, papa, and I; until one night nurse came into my bedroom, and said I was to go with her—papa and mamma said so. She packed up a few things in a little bundle, and took me in her arms, bidding me not to speak, for something terrible had happened in the house. I was too frightened to cry out, and if I had not been, nurse kept her shawl over my mouth until we got ever so far away, and saw red and green lights burning, and heard the trains screaming, and the porters crying out, 'this way for the North!' When we got into the train, I asked nurse what it all meant, and she said 'that a great blow had come upon our house, and I should never see papa or mamma again, for papa had gone mad because he had had great losses at a place they call 'the City,' and in his madness had killed mamma! I thought my heart would have broken when I heard this; but nurse, who had brought lots of cakes and oranges, and apples and nuts, with her, bade me be quiet, or I should be left alone at the next station, and I fell asleep, and didn't wake until we got to a great town that I have heard you call 'Brum.'"

"Well, dear child, and what did you do then?" asked Robert; "where did the nurse take you?"

"Oh," replied the little one, "after we had been a few days at 'Brum'—what a funny name it is, isn't it; I often wonder what it means—nurse let me go with a rough man and his wife. They were tinkers, or something, and were glad to get rid of me as soon as they could. You know Mrs. Wragg gave the woman something to allow her to keep me for 'the profession,' as you call it, Robert; and there is nothing more to tell."

In this way the child prattled on whenever encouraged to do so by her friend and protector, who, smoking his short pipe (the black clay was transformed into a cigar in the towns), and laying at full length on the nodding grass, listened to the artless tale with as much interest as though there was a princess's ransom to be obtained for his little charge's safe restoration to her parents. Then, as the evening drew on, Robert and the new *danseuse* tripped merrily back to the place of performance, and were soon immersed in the overwhelming task of "dressing" for the stage.

CHAPTER III.

FOUND!

It was in the summer of 186—, that the company attracted to Wragg's Royal Cirque and Temple of the Drama found themselves at Temetown, whither they had gone for the races, which took place twice a year in the old cathedral town, under the patronage of all the principal sportsmen of the locality. The races were held on a beautiful piece of grass-land, free to the townsfolk for the purpose of pasturage, and free to the town boys for the purpose of cricket and football, or whatsoever other sports they chose to indulge in. A long expanse of green, with trees on one side, the river flowing placidly on the other side of the croft, and the grey Cathedral and the city in the distance, with a railway running between, the racecourse at Temetown during the summer meeting was one of the most beautiful sights imaginable. The grand stand was close to the river, on which in the cool of the day the youths of the old city disport themselves to the admiration of their friends, who watch the boating from the river-bank. Stretching all down one side of the course was a row of booths, shows, shooting-galleries, wild-beast exhibitions, cheap-jacks, and merry-go-rounds, with a special gipsies' quarter in that corner of the meadow nearest the road. In a commanding position on this part of the course Mr. Wragg had wisely taken ground for the three days of the races, and here was erected the circus, which with its theatrical performance, was considered the most attractive of all the shows. Little Margaret, who now found herself described in the bills of the day as "Mademoiselle Marguerite, from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre—the greatest *danseuse* of the age in any country, whose services have been secured at an enormous expense for this establishment only"—Margaret Gibbs, walking about the race-course, which, by the way, was locally known as Pitchcroft, was surprised to see how familiar everything appeared to her astonished vision. Cathedral, city, railway, river, the red-brick infirmary, with its little chapel in the garden; the houses on the opposite bank of the river; even the great building near the infirmary which looked like what it was, and nothing else, the county gaol;—all these things little Margaret could not help thinking she had seen before, though when and under what circumstances she could not tell. Informing Martin of this, the young man questioned her as to her childhood and where it was passed, but the only information she could give him was that she had lived in a large white house, with a lawn in front, a conservatory at the side of the residence, and a garden in the rear—a house standing alone in its own grounds, quite apart from any other dwelling. This was little enough, but Richard Martin treasured the child's story in his heart of hearts, little thinking how soon he would render it available, nor did Margaret Gibbs imagine how near she was to her home and her loved parents.

It was the last night of the races. Wragg's troupe had given their final performance, and had been honoured with a crowded house, and little Margaret's angelic face and perfect figure were the theme of admiring comment amongst the crowd as they descended the platform steps or emerged from the green-painted door at the side. The various members of the company had divested themselves of their theatrical dresses, washed off every particle of rouge and "slack," and were lounging down the field, through the double row of minor shows and shooting-galleries, like any other ladies and gentlemen. Richard Martin, alone, not caring for the company of his professional friends, strolled down by the river, which shimmered in the bright moonlight like (the simile is by no means new) a lake of silver. There was a gentle ripple on the stream, caused by the lightest of summer winds that the Zephyrs could extemporise; and only a boat, pulled by young fellows who were out thus late in training for the regatta, or a canoe, paddled by some sentimental canoeist, who had lingered at Holt imbibing the nectarian beverage to which the appellation "shandygaff" has been felicitously applied,—only a boat or canoe glided over the gently-flowing Sabrina. Richard Martin, roaming up and down the bank, his pipe his only companion, thought and dreamt the time away until the striking of the church clocks and the sudden cessation of the revelry opposite warned him that Twelve o'clock was quite late enough to be out of bed when one had a new song to practise and a fresh part to con before seven o'clock the next evening, when they played at Temetown for positively the last time, previous to again taking a tour through the mysterious Black Country.

Walking slowly towards the booth, to see that everything was safe before he went into the town to his lodging at the Shakespeare tavern, a house much frequented by members of his profession, by reason, perhaps, of its being situated next to the Theatre Royal, the scene of many a great actress's *début*, Richard's attention was attracted to three men in earnest conversation at the back of the Royal Cirque—next to which, "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd," that Fat Boy resided who had made such a sensation on the course, chiefly perhaps on account of his having received the honour of a "notice" in what was then the leading local journal. Thinking the fellows could be after no good, Martin, as any one else in his position would have done, listened to their conversation.

"I tell ye what it is, mates," one was saying as Dick Martin crouched down as close to them as he dared go for fear of being discovered; "I pumped the gardener last night at a beer shop on the Birmingham road, and he said the master kept a pot of tin in the house, besides a lot of jewels and gimcracks which he had got together at different times for his daughter—the very kid, I do believe, that Gipsy Jim and his missus had at 'Brum' three years agone, and that they sold to Wragg, the horse-rider, for a matter of a ten-pun'-note."

"Stow your palaver," interposed another of the ruffians, who carried a huge knotted stick under one arm, and had a knuckle-duster in his right hand—"stow the gab, and tell us how we are to jump the crib—what d'ye call it? Holly Lodge, name of Gibbs, ain't it?"

"Yes," urged the third, in a lower and more timid voice—"how shall we get into the house?"

"Well," replied the first, a short, thick-set man, who went by the name of "The Spider," and was in fact a ticket-of-leave man, who had given a great deal of work to the police, "if ye'll give a chap breath, I'll tell ye. *The gardener's in it, mates*, so we shan't have much trouble! When St. George's clock strikes two, we must be on the lawn ready for beginning work; the gardener, he'll wave a light back'ard and for'ard from the attic three times if all's right and quiet, and that moment we're to open the front door (which he's unbolted and unchained) with the skeleton key that Kidderminster Joe made for us at Brummagem! That's half past twelve that's just chimed, so we'd better off."

Richard Martin heard this dialogue, carried on in thieves' "patter," with amazement. When the three burglars had disappeared down the course he thought he had been dreaming—that all this was some horrid nightmare. He was brought to his senses, however, by the splashing of big drops of rain upon his face, and the rumbling of distant thunder. There was going to be a storm; the moon had disappeared, and a few flashes of lightning already played in the heavens. He pondered two or three minutes; then, drawing up the collar of his coat, and pressing his hat firmly on his head, he dashed down the booth-lined course, which was now all silent as the grave, and never stopped until, in the High-street, he dashed against a policeman with such force as to render both breathless. Informing the constable as shortly as he could of what he had discovered, the man ran along with Richard to the police-station, which was situated in a small street leading down to the river, and at the rear of the Guildhall, where they luckily found the superintendent, who had just come in from visiting his men, and who at once collected two or three constables, and started off with Richard for Holly Lodge.

The rain fell in torrents; loud peals of thunder reverberated through the darkness, and the lightning-flashes occasionally lit up the whole city, making it as bright as day. A fitting night for the dark deed the burglars had in hand.

Shivering with cold, wet to the skin, muttering oaths at the laggard flight of time, the three men, hidden in the shrubbery in front of Mr. Gibbs's residence, waited impatiently for the signal.

"Curses on that fool of a gardener! why was he so particular about the time," growled he who had planned the robbery, and, by the expenditure of a fiver, had succeeded in squaring the gardener—a man whom Mr. Gibbs had befriended in every way, and in whose honesty he placed complete trust.

"I should just like to have his fool's head under my arm for 'arf-a-minute," said the owner of the knotted stick and the knuckle-duster; "I'd teach him to keep gents. a'waitin' in the rain and the cold and the thunder and lightning like this."

His companions evidently appreciated the rough humour of their friend, for they laughed so uproariously that their pal put a hand over each of their mouths, and with an oath bade them "stow that, and muzzle theirselves."

Was that another flash of lightning that lit up a window at the top of Holly Lodge?

The great black drops of rain fell heavier than before; but no thunder preceded the flash.

A second and a third time the burglars, who never took their eyes from the house, saw the light wave from a window near the roof.

It was the gardener's signal!

The men hesitated no longer. Slipping on some thick crape slippers, and putting their boots in a large bag which "The Spider" tossed to the man with the knuckle-duster to carry, they slipped out of the dark shrubbery, and ran on tiptoe towards the front door.

They little dreamt that whilst they were in the shrubbery cursing the gardener for keeping them waiting, Superintendent Mawr, with those active and intelligent officers X 15 and Z 11, and Richard Martin, were concealed close to them, listening to all they said.

Nor did they see a slight, ghostlike figure follow them from Wragg's Royal Cirque to Holly Lodge.

So secure did the burglars feel, so confident were they in the success of their plan, that, after they had obtained admittance to the house, whose inmates, with the exception of the treacherous gardener, were wrapped in the profoundest slumbers, they even omitted to take the ordinary precaution of closing the door.

The police, hurrying up to the Lodge, saw a light in the first storey, which they knew to be the gleam of a bull's-eye.

Then, all in a moment, fell on their ears the fearful cry—

"Murder! Help! Murder!"

Dashing up-stairs, staves in one hand, their lanthorns in the other, the police, led on by Richard Martin, made for the first room they came to. It was fastened inside!

The burglars, hearing footsteps below, had locked the door, and one stood with his back to it to prevent it from being opened.

But two can play at that game!

The Superintendent and Richard made a

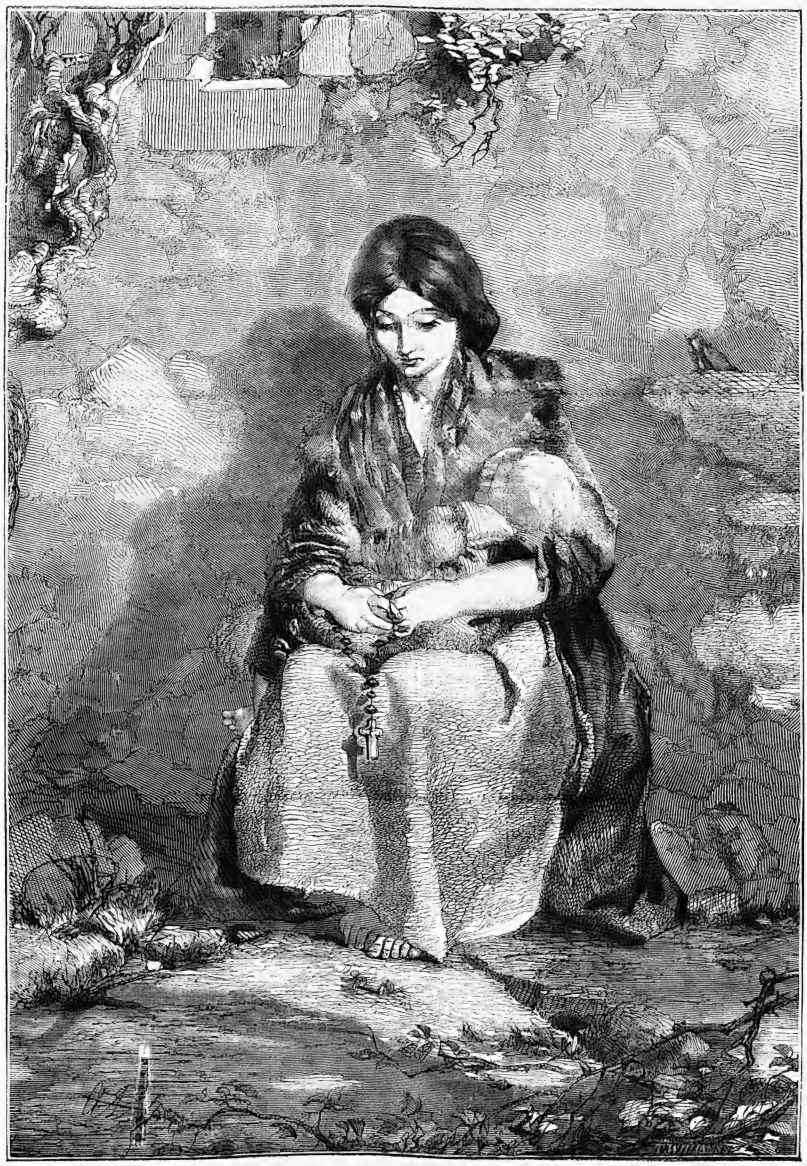
THE
A.M.C. AT CHESTERFIELD.

The A.M.C., or annual conference of the Manchester Unity Friendly Society, will commence in the Market Hall Assembly Room, at Chesterfield, on Monday next; and very extensive preparations have been made by the inhabitants to provide such a demonstration as will fully prove how much they appreciate the honour conferred upon their small and ancient borough by the holding of so important a meeting in their midst. The first properly organised A.M.C. of the Manchester Unity was held in Manchester, in the year 1822, and since that time the committee have met annually at some of the most important towns in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Although only possessing a population of 12,000 the borough of Chesterfield seems to have devoted itself in right good earnest to the cause of odd-fellowship, and this is fully proved by the fact that there are 2,153 members in the district, whilst the neighbouring district of Sheffield, with between 200,000 and 300,000 population, only numbers 1,543 members. The Manchester Unity may now be considered to be the largest Friendly Society in the world, its number of members being over 450,000, and its capital about three millions sterling, irrespective of between 200,000 and 300,000 members acting under a separate charter in the United States.

Looking at the programme supplied us by the executive committee appointed to carry out this demonstration, there is little doubt but that the A.M.C. at Chesterfield will be the most imposing that has ever been held. When the matter was properly set before the public a handsome response was made by the nobility especially, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire who headed a subscription list, to pay for the cost of the demonstration, with a contribution of £50. He was followed by Lord Belper, with a donation of £20; Earl Manvers, £10; Capt. Egerton, M.P., £10; the Hon. H. Strutt, £10; M. T. Bass, Esq., M.P., £10; Charles Markham, Esq., £10; the Duke of Rutland, £10; Messrs. Allsopp and Sons, £10; the hon. Captain Hunloke, £10; and other contributors of a smaller amount; and this liberal assistance has enabled the committee to considerably extend their demonstration. The streets are to be beautifully decorated, and two triumphal arches of tasteful design, by Mr. M. Hughes, of the Alexandra Opera House, Sheffield, are to be erected. One of them, bearing the motto "Welcome A.M.C.," will be situated at the entrance to the Chatsworth Rifle Drill Ground, where a grand fête is to be held on Whit-Monday; and we must compliment the committee upon having secured an eminent array of London *artistes* and about a dozen bands of music, including the band of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, for that occasion.

The principal triumphal arch, of which we give an illustration, is to be erected at the bottom of Gluman-gate. In a beautiful scroll will be the motto, "Prosperity to the Town and Trade of Chesterfield." The evergreens for both of them have been supplied by the Marquis of Hartington from Hardwick Park, and Captain the Hon. F. C. G. Hunloke, of Wingerworth Hall. In addition to these will be a number of beautifully-designed street decorations, tastefully decorated with banners and flags, bearing the following mottoes: High-street, "Welcome to Chesterfield," "Love is Strong as Death," "Truth Divine for ever Stands Secure;" Low Pavement, "Friendship, Love, and Truth;" West Bars, "True Friendship never Swerves;" Packer's-row, "Succour the Distressed;" Beetwell-street, "Faith, Hope, and Charity;" Lordsmill-street, "Faith is the Root of all Good Works;" St. Mary's-gate, "Hope is the chief Blessing of Man;" Sheffield-road, "Charity is the Scope of all God's Commands;" Cavendish-street, "Assist the Widow;" Burlington-street, "Protect the Orphans;" Gluman-gate, "Success to the Manchester Unity;" Salter-gate, "The Manchester Unity Embraces the World." One of the principal objects of attraction, and which will no doubt be of considerable interest to the deputies to the Conference from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, South Africa, and South Australia, will be the parish church and its crooked spire, an illustration of which we give elsewhere.

In this sacred edifice it is expected that about 3,000 persons, including Odd Fellows, with their regalia, will assemble on Whit-Sunday evening to listen to a sermon to be preached by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield on the subject of Friendly Societies, after which a collection is to be made in aid of that most excellent institution, the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital and Dispensary. The conference will, as before stated, be opened on Whit-Monday morning in the Assembly Room Market Hall, when Mr. William Lovesey, of Worcester, the Grand Master of the Unity, will deliver the inaugural address. Other routine business having been transacted, a grand procession will be formed by Members of the M. U. from Chesterfield, Dronfield, Clay Cross, Alfreton, Ilkeston, Derby, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sheffield, Rotherham, Wirksworth, Matlock, and Baslow; also members of the Foresters, Shepherds, Nottingham Order, and British United Order of Odd Fellows. Having paraded the town the bands will unite in the market place and play the National Anthem, after which the members will proceed to the Grand Fête and Gala. On Tuesday morning the business of the A.M.C. will be proceeded with, and in the evening a grand banquet will be held in a spacious dining pavilion. Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., has consented to take the chair, and it is expected that most of the gentry of the neighbourhood will be present. At the close of the A. M. C. on Wednesday the deputies will be provided with a free special train to Chatsworth, and, after inspecting the beauties of the Palace of the Peak, they will sit down to a cold collation, given by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. On Thursday evening a free trip is arranged for Sheffield, to enable the deputies to inspect the Armour Plate Works of Messrs. John Brown and Co., and Messrs. C. Cammel and Co., and other interesting manufactories. A grand banquet will afterwards be held at the Cutlers' Hall, under the presidency of his Worship the Mayor of Sheffield. On Friday evening a demonstration will be made by the loyal Scarsdale Lodge of Freemasons, and the A. M. C. of 1870 will be brought to a close. The whole arrangements are under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Hatton, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, to whose untiring exertions the success of the A. M. C. is to be attributed.



IN DOUBT. (*See page 653.*)

Vagrancy in Scotland.—Her Majesty's Inspector of the Constabulary of Scotland reports a continued increase of vagrancy. The chief constables in their returns for the year ending the 15th of March, 1870, report 74,755 vagrants, tinkers, and unlicensed hawkers—men, women and children. Some are reported several times by different constables, but the inspector is of opinion that the actual number of vagrants is at least one-third, or 25,000. The 5,000 children are being brought up from infancy as professional vagabonds, mendicants, and thieves, in a state of utter ignorance and heathenism. A great proportion of the crimes and offences are committed by vagrants. Hawkers and pedlars, generally accompanied by women and children, are frequently only beggars in disguise, on pretence of selling wares, although their whole stock-in-trade is sometimes not sufficient to maintain the party for a day. The only check the police have on them is to demand their licences; and the inspector considers that if the licence on foot hawkers is abolished, the evils of vagrancy will increase. There is no Vagrancy Act, nor even a "Police Gazette" in Scotland.

"Drapery Misses."—A French journalist, M. Bertrand, has discovered a new profession, which, it is interesting to know, is pursued in London. He calls it a strange, eccentric profession—"bizarre" is his own word—and, as regards its characterisation, he is not far wrong. It consists, M. Bertrand explains, in picking out pretty girls of low station, washing them, dressing them like young ladies, giving them a few lessons in deportment, manners, and the art of speaking English, and then exhibiting them in the parks, public gardens, and theatres, until they attract the attention and gain the heart, and ultimately the hand, of some rich man. "Little by little," we are told, "the poetic illusions of the honeymoon disappear, until at last the husband discovers that he has married a girl without position or education. So much the worse. But in the meanwhile the bargain has been struck, and the matrimonial agent has pocketed his premium. These improvised young ladies are, it appears, called "drapery misses."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE LEANING SPIRE OF CHESTERFIELD CHURCH.

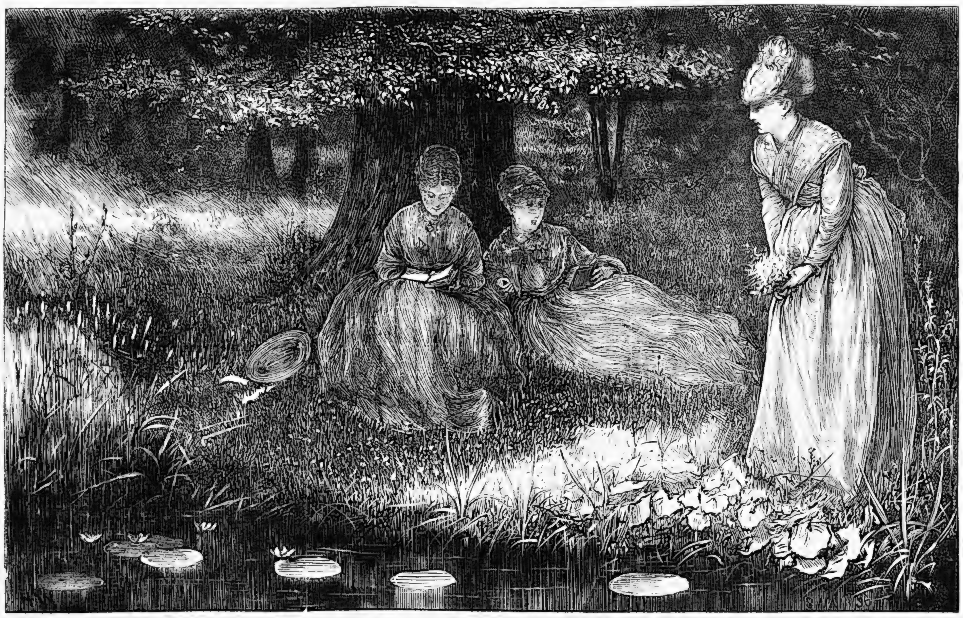
It has been the ambition of towns, ancient and modern, to distinguish themselves by some monument, edifice, or feature which should give to each a striking individuality. To establish this distinction, it was necessary that the feature that made it should be very unique, even inimitable. It would spoil the fame of Pisa if any other city in the world could show such a leaning tower as it boasts of, and which attracts so many visitors from different countries. But after Pisa, perhaps no other town in Christendom can show so unique an individuality in the line of monuments or edifices as Chesterfield. Certainly no leaning tower can excite such perplexity of conception and admiration at first sight or second sight. It is probable that one hundred thousand persons a-year who pass on the railway to and fro could testify to this impression. The tower of Pisa is a straightforward and single-faced wonder. If it stood erect, it would be no wonder at all. It does nothing, and is nothing to speak of, above other towers except in leaning remarkably in one direction. But the spire of Chesterfield Church is a puzzle that perplexes all the first testimonies of sight and sense. It leans or seems to lean almost ready to fall, but you cannot tell in which direction. For as you walk around, it bends over towards you, just as the eyes of a portrait follow you around the room. Indeed it was a moot and decided question for nearly a century whether it leaned at all in any direction. At last it was tested by actual measurement, and was found to be six feet out of perpendicular.

Then the structure of the spire is as unique as its *pose*. Whether man or nature gave it the present form and shape is another question not yet decided. Did human hands twist it to such a corkscrew, or did the elements do it without man's help? If they did, it was the most unique of church spires when they took hold of it by the top and began to wring it around to its base. To say that it was fluted before the twist was given it would be to convey a wrong notion of the process. Fluting makes a round and even cavity at the bottom. One might fancy this spire as ploughed by a plough with double mould-board, which cut a furrow four feet deep at the base, lessening in depth and width to the top. When eight such furrows were cut, the whole spire was twisted apparently once around, and then bent over six feet out of a perpendicular line from the top to the pavement below. The whole height of the spire and its pedestal, or tower, is 230 feet; and as the church stands on an eminence, its aspect from the railway is very striking, not only for these unique features, but for its commanding attitude.

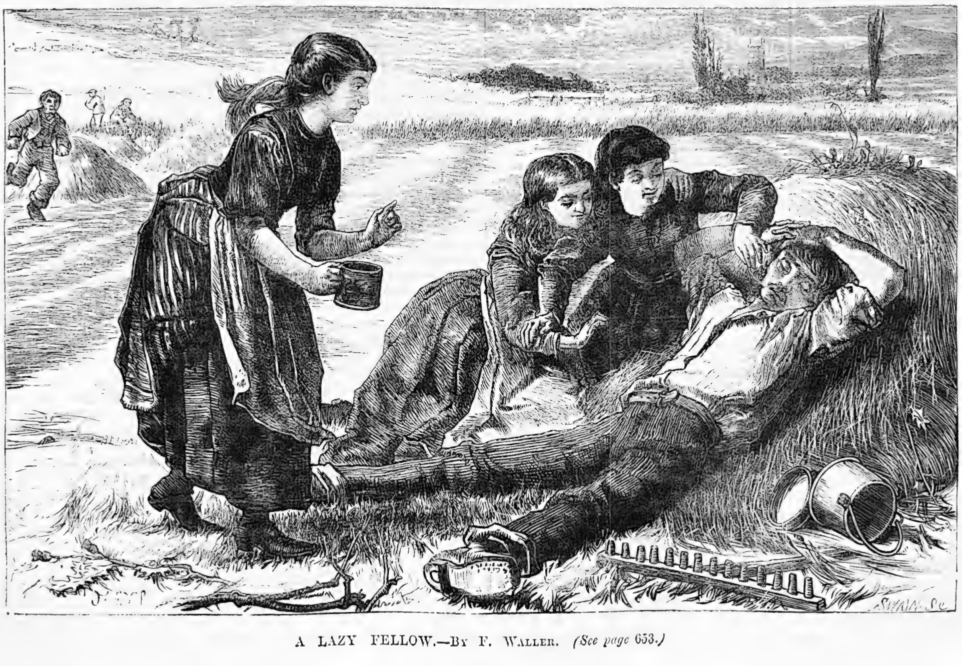
The church itself is well worth visiting, even if it were only a common tower or spire. I believe it is the first in England in which the principle was decided that no man can hold permanent private property in the house of God. The old family pews were driven out, and the large building was filled with free seats for twice the number of sitters that could be accommodated under the old proprietary system. This fact in itself should associate an honourable memory with Chesterfield Church.

ELIHU BURRITT.

DISCOVERY OF DEAD BODIES.—A revolting discovery was made at Kilburn, on Friday, by Mr. Judd, an inspector of nuisances. He visited some stables in Denmark-gardens, in the occupation of an undertaker named Austin, and there found four dead bodies in various stages of decomposition. On proceeding to Austin's house, in Chichester-terrace, eight more corpses, some in boxes, and one in an earthen pot, were discovered. The remains were those of children, and Austin had neglected to bury them, although in some cases he had received the interment fees. On the facts being mentioned to the Marylebone Police magistrate, he pointed out that upon the production of a certificate stating that the unburied corpses were deleterious to the public health, he would make an order for the interment, and costs should be recovered against the undertaker.



SWEET SUMMER TIME.—BY H. WOODS. *(See page 659.)*



A LAZY FELLOW.—BY F. WALLER. *(See page 653.)*

sudden rush at the door, and it flew open in an instant.

Then a sight that horrified even the policemen presented itself.

Old Mr. Gibbs, his white hair clotted with blood, lay insensible on the floor; his wife was endeavouring to wrest a pistol out of the hands of one of the burglars, and the other ruffian ——

Merciful Heavens! what child-form was that struggling with "The Spider?"

With a loud cry Richard Martin sprang upon the burglar—sprang upon him as a tigress robbed of her whelps would fly at the first man she saw in the jungle.

A well-planted blow between the eyes—the young fellow had not learnt the "noble art" for nothing!—sent "The Spider" reeling to the other side of the bed-room, and then Richard Martin held in his strong arms the lithe and supple, but now insensible, figure of Margaret Gibbs!

"Mademoiselle Marguerite" had appeared in a new character—that of a heroine off the stage!

She was undressing in the caravan, which Mr. and Mrs. Wragg had latterly placed at her sole disposal as a sleeping apartment, when she overheard the burglars talking of the intended robbery at Holly Lodge. She listened with eager interest when she heard one of them mention the names of herself and her father; and directly they left she seized a property pistol, slipped out of the van, and followed them to the scene of the burglary—her early and long-lost home.

Unobserved, she crept upstairs after the burglars, and, when she heard that awful cry of "Murder!" flew into the bedroom to find her father and mother wrestling with two of the ruffians, and the other rifling the jewel boxes. Brandishing her pistol, which they thought was loaded, and from which they shrank, their courage leaving them for the moment, little Margaret was able to do something, if not very much, on behalf of her parents. Half-fainting, however, from the terrible excitement, and dreading the non-arrival of any assistance, she dropped her pistol, and was immediately seized by the burglars. At that moment the police and Richard burst open the door, and altered the position of affairs.

"That was a straight 'un as you give him between the hoptics, young feller," said No. 11, admiringly, when the three burglars were securely handcuffed; "I never see hanything done better since Ben Coombs (that's a sergeant of ours) served two of 'em like it one night on Temetown Bridge. Allow me to shake 'ands with you, sir—you're a credit to Wragg's Theayter, you are!"

"And one day, I venture to predict, will hold a high place in his profession," added the Superintendent, in a fine brogue.

What need to tell of the joy that reigned in the hearts of three persons that eventful night? Better to drop the curtain at once than attempt to describe the gratitude of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs at the unexpected restoration to them of their long-lost child, or Margaret's wild delight at the discovery of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs were not very badly hurt. They had sufficiently recovered in the evening to receive the Superintendent and Richard at dinner, and to talk over the young man's future prospects. The kind-hearted parents, as some slight mark of their gratitude to Richard for all he had done for them and theirs, would have put him in business at Temetown, but he respectfully declined their well-meant offers of assistance.

Until now he had felt a brother's love for little Margaret; as she grew up to womanhood he feared that this regard might change to a deeper, stronger affection, which it would be wrong to ask the child to return. "Therefore," he said sadly, "better that we should part now, and forget the past. I will go my own way, happy in the thought that I have been of some slight service to dear Margaret's parents, and in the belief that sometimes, when we are widely distant from one another, 'Mademoiselle Marguerite' will breathe a prayer for her old friend Dick Martin."

For five years I altogether lost sight of Margaret Gibbs. But happening to pass through Bilston last wake-time, I felt a gentle tap on my shoulder, and looking round, found myself in the company of Mr. Marmaduke and Mrs. Wragg, whose Royal Cirque stood opposite, the glory of all who saw it. Miss Margaret, they told me, frequently wrote to them; Mr. Gibbs, indeed, at his daughter's request, allowed them £50 a year for life for the care they had taken of her.

"And look here, Sir," said Mrs. Wragg, with a smile, "this is what I got from the blessed angel this very morning."

And she read—

"*Dear Mrs. Wragg,—I write you just a line to say that I am to be married next Thursday. Mr. Talbot, to whom I have been engaged a year, is a solicitor, who has just commenced practice; and as we love one another as, I verily believe, no people ever loved before, I think we shall be very happy. Don't you think so, too? How sorry I was to hear of poor dear Dick's death!—With kindest regards, always your true friend, Margaret Gibbs.*"

"Ah, sir!" said Mrs. Wragg, as I wished her good-bye, "if ever there was a blessed Angel on this earth, that Angel is the dear young lady that I christened 'MADEMOISELLE MARGUERITE.'"

And I am of the same opinion.

CHUBB'S LOCK AND SAFE WORKS.

Familiar as everybody is with the name of Chubb, and the excellence of his productions in the shape of locks and safes, it is not generally known, even among Midlanders, that the two departments of his trade are carried on at a distance of a hundred miles apart, the lock works being in Wolverhampton, and the safe works in London. The two trades are so intimately associated, however, that we cannot, in justice to this worthy disciple of Tubal Cain, allow mere geographical considerations to prevent us giving, however briefly, a sketch of his entire establishment.

The lock factory at Wolverhampton, of which an illustration is given, confronts every railway traveller who alights in the Black Country metropolis. The main building presents a considerable frontage to the station-drive from Queen-street, and although possessing few architectural features, its extent indicates, to those who knew the building thirty years ago, the rapid growth of industrial enterprise at this world-famed establishment.

The original patent for Chubb's lock was obtained in the year 1818, by Jeremiah Chubb, but this has been modified and improved upon by the successive patents of Charles Chubb (1824), Charles Chubb and Ebenezer Hunter (1833), John Chubb (1846), and John Chubb and Ebenezer Hunter in 1847. In the last patented lock are retained all the peculiarities of the former inventions, with many practical improvements and additions. It consists of six separate and distinct double-acting tumblers, with the addition of a "detector," by which any attempt to pick or open the lock with a false key is immediately notified on the next application of the proper one. The "detector" is the great and peculiar feature by which Chubb's lock is so well and deservedly known. It consists of a spring, which, so long as the levers are lifted with exactness by the true key, remains inactive, but should the levers raised by a false key vary, even to the thickness of a hair, this spring instantly secures the bottom lever and renders the bolt immovable. When the true key is applied, while the "detector" spring is "on duty," the former has to be turned the reverse way, the spring restored to its original position, and the lever is then set at liberty. Chubb's locks are made in a series, having a separate and different key to each, and a master key for opening any number that may be required. So extensive are the combinations that Mr. Chubb assures us it would be quite possible to make locks for every house door in London, with a distinct and different key to each lock, and yet there should be one master key to pass the whole! A most complete series of locks was constructed some years ago by the late Mr. Chubb for the Westminster Bridewell. It consisted of 1,100 locks, forming one series or *suite,* with keys for the master, sub-master, and warders. At any time the governor has the power of stopping out the under keys, and in case of any surreptitious attempt to open a lock, and the detector being thrown, none of the under keys will regulate it, but the governor must be made acquainted with the circumstance, he alone having the power with his key to restore the lock to its original state. Barron's, Bramah's, and Chubb's locks are made for all purposes, from the smallest cabinet to the largest fortress gate.

The lock factory is under the entire control of Mr. Ebenezer Hunter, whose inventive genius has done much to advance the reputation of the establishment. Mr. Hunter received us very courteously on the occasion of our visit, and accompanied us through the various workshops. The most striking feature of the interior of Chubb's factory is a negative one. There is no machinery. Mr. Hunter prides himself on the circumstance that all the locks are made exclusively by hand, just as they were made half a century ago. In a shop of twenty workpeople a foot-lathe is the only visible aid to the workman beyond the vice and a formidable array of files and hammers. There are in all 100 workpeople, who produce 5,000 locks per year. The security of Chubb's locks lies in their illimitable variety, and this can only be attained to perfection by hand-labour, machinery being only applied with advantage when a large quantity of articles exactly alike are required. It was a noticeable feature in each department of the factory, that the men looked well clothed, and well fed, and, in fact, presented a much better appearance than that which characterises the locksmiths of Willenhall, Short Heath, and New Junction. In every shop we noticed some evidence of mental culture in the shape of newspapers and periodicals, which Mr. Hunter told us were the solace of every leisure moment. The men have also established a very creditable library, to which Mr. Chubb, Mr. Hunter, Sir John Morris, and Earl Dartmouth have liberally contributed, and to which Her Majesty the Queen lately presented a copy of the "Journal of our Life in the Highlands." The display of locks and latches by Messrs. Chubb in the Wolverhampton Exhibition, appropriately termed the "lock trophy," was doubtless seen and admired by thousands of our readers. It was certaily the most effective display of locks and keys ever exhibited. Many of the articles would have done credit to the mediæval artists in metal, and to observant visitors they recalled the reproving words of the American laureate:—

> "In the elder days of art
> Builders wrought with curious care
> Each minute and unseen part,
> For the Gods see everywhere.
> Let us do our work as well,
> Both the unseen and the seen,
> Make the place where Gods may dwell
> Beautiful, entire, and clean."

The Glengall Works in London, adjoining the Old Kent Road, were opened by Mr. Chubb for the manufacture of Safes in June, 1867, the old premises in Clerkenwell being too small, despite all available extension, for the rapidly increasing requirements of the trade. The shape of the factory is nearly square, the length being 250 feet, and the width 200 feet. All the shopping is on the ground floor, and the offices in one corner command a complete view over the entire establishment. Next to the office are the iron stores, so placed that iron may be cut at the machines before passing on to the work-benches. In strange contrast to the Wolverhampton works, the Glengall Factory is fitted with the newest and best machinery, of which the following deserve special notice:

Three planing machines for work, from 8 to 10 feet long; one ditto of special construction, for planing the ends only of plates too long to go across the other machines; one set of rollers to take plates of any length, and up to 8 feet wide for levelling or bending; three powerful double-punching and shearing machines, one being especially for angle iron and bars; one radial drill, the arm having a slide to radiate from 1 foot 9 inches to 4 feet 6 inches, and sweeping through nearly two-thirds of a circle; one slot drill, traversing and drilling simultaneously, producing holes or slots of any depth, and up to 13 inches long by 1½ inch wide; one band-saw for iron, by which quantities of work are turned out ready for fitting together, which formerly required much hand labour with chisel and file; one three ton travelling crane, traversing the whole length of the finished safe stores. The crane-jib turns freely round its central pillar, so as to command every portion of the stores.

With regard to the leading descriptions of produce, it may be interesting to many of our readers if we give a description of the work done very recently for the new Provincial Bank in Birmingham. The treasury is of irregular shape, about 17 feet by 10 feet in length and breadth, and 10 feet 6 inches high. It has an arched roof in two spans. This room, strongly built of brickwork, is lined by Messrs. Chubb with wrought-iron plates half-an-inch thick, all connected from the inside, and filled with iron shelving, At its further end is one of Chubb's fire-resisting moveable strong rooms, 7 feet high, 5 feet 5 inches wide, and 7 feet 6 inches deep, weighing nearly six tons. The interior is fitted with iron shelves, and within it is yet another Chubb's safe for special securities. The door of this moveable room has the patent diagonal bolts. The lock in this safe is so constructed that the bolts are thrown out diagonally instead of at right angles to the four sides. When locked the bolts fasten together the door and the sides, and act as dovetails to prevent the possibility of forcing by wedges, crowbars, or other implements used by the nefarious crew. It has also a rebate down the edge of the door, which covers up the interstice on three sides, and thus prevents the insertion of a wedge or a crowbar. The entrance to this Birmingham treasury is secured by one of Chubb's strong-room doors, its outer plate being 1¼ inch thick of iron and hardened steel, and having twelve massive bolts with two distinct locks. Inside this is an iron gate connected to the door-frame by wrought-iron lining plates. A night-bolt passes from the bedroom above through the walls and into the lock-case of the banker's door; so that in the very improbable event of any surreptitious possession or use of the right keys, the door could not be opened while this fastening remains.

We must not omit to mention among the *chefs-d'œuvre* of this establishment the manufacture of jewel safes. These are made either to resist both fire and thieves, or the latter only. Just now the thief-proof feature is a matter of some importance, owing to the recent extensive robberies of jewels. Some of these safes are painted to resemble the furniture of a dressing room, and lined in a tasteful manner with fancy woods, cloth, or velvet. Others have their exterior ornamented with bright steel-work and ormolu mountings. As the large size of some safe-keys has often caused carelessness of their custody, we may mention that the keys of these safes are very light, and some so small as to be fitted into an ordinary finger ring. Such a key of gold is fitted into the ring ordinarily worn by Mr. Chubb.

Another safe in course of construction, at the time of our visit, was for Messrs. Hopkinson, the bankers, of Regent-street, London. This had twelve bolts all round. The total thickness of the outer doors (including composition) was 4½ inches. On the inside were twenty-four large screws, holding on an iron bar, the screws going nearly through the entire plate. The slots for the bolts are ⅞ inch deep, and the plates are 1 inch thick.

The present number of workpeople employed is ninety-seven, but this affords little idea of the producing power of this establishment, seeing that one man is able to attend to two machines, which latter display wonderful economy of labour. Provision is made for 250 workpeople in case of need. The aggregate produce of the past year (not a busy one) was 900 safes, doors, and chests, exclusive of deed and cash boxes, which are made in almost endless variety.

Messrs. Chubbs' entire establishment occupies a very important and prominent place among the workshops of England. Mr. Chalk, together with Mr. G. Chubb, has the superintendence of the London branch, and the ware-rooms in St. Paul's Churchyard are the resort of bankers and merchant princes from the ends of the earth. In the literature of locks and keys Mr. John Chubb and his friend Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., have recently taken a most prominent place. In point of industrial enterprise the former stands, undoubtedly, without a rival.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the *Illustrated Midland News.*

SIR,—I was much pleased in reading your article upon the late Mr. Boulton in the paper of May 21st, and after much admiring, as I often have done, when reading, the characteristics of that gentleman, have wondered no monument has ever been erected to his memory. There is no doubt that he did much for this town, which is indeed, in a great degree indebted to him for its vast success and increase during the last half century; in fact, it would almost appear that to him we are indebted for the promulgation and establishment of the higher classes of business, to which this town in particular may now lay claim; and whilst I acknowledge that great credit is due to my townsmen for not entirely ignoring the claim of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, in having raised a statue to one of those gentlemen, namely, Mr. Watt, I think that they but imperfectly represent the gratitude of the place, until they shall have raised one to the memory of Mr. Boulton, who is in every way worthy of their deep consideration. I have little doubt that should such a design be once started, the greater portion of my townsmen will subscribe for that object with great goodwill and anxiety. If it be not too much to desire of you, you would probably promote such a step by permitting this note to be the nucleus for such a movement, and oblige, Sir, yours respectfully,

"SENEX."

BIRMINGHAM ART UNION.

The spring ballot of the Birmingham Art Union took place on Friday, at the rooms of the Society of Artists, New Street. Dr. Bell Fletcher presided. Mr. S. H. Baker, hon. secretary, read the report, which was received and adopted.

The following is the result of the balloting:—

Ballot No.	Value of Prize.	No. of Ticket.	Ballot No.	Value of Prize.	No. of Ticket.
1	£3	5,430	22	£25	1,766
2	3	5,447	23	10	4,932
3	5	5,342	24	5	6,209
4	10	5,409	25	10	7,637
5	3	9,827	26	5	5,459
6	5	2,550	27	5	11,481
7	3	5,520	28	Landscape, Radclyffe	5,460
8	5	5,803			
9	5	5,523	29	3	1,578
10	5	10,317	30	3	11,030
11	5	11,642	31	3	4,474
12	5	7,210	32	Mrs. Denton	3,749
13	10	5,329	33	10	9,808
14	5	11,855	34	5	5,420
15	3	3,610	35	15	4,879
16	5	8,089	36	10	9,912
17	5	8,411	37	3	3,183
18	15	4,444	38	10	3,009
19	3	7,416	39	10	9,730
20	10	7,687	40	5	9,220
21	5	7,171	41	10	3,613

FRENCH STUDENTS.—On Friday a second turbulent demonstration was made by the students of the University of France, at the lecture of M. Laboulaye, the Professor of Public Law, on account of the latter's recent nomination as Senator. The students were divided into nearly equal parties for and against the Professor. Stones were thrown, and shouts raised of "To the Senate!" and the "Marseillaise" was sung. M. Laboulaye was consequently unable to deliver his lecture, and left the room amid great uproar.

THE FENIAN RAID IN CANADA.—A special telegram from Philadelphia states that the Fenians from Malone, in the State of New York, to the number of about 1,500, on Thursday night crossed the Canadian border, in front of the Canadian troops at Huntindon. The Fenians crossed Trout river at 5 o'clock on Friday morning and constructed breastworks. At eight o'clock the Canadians came up, opening fire. The Fenians fired a few shots, broke, and fled to the boundary line, pursued by the Canadians—a disorganised mob. The Canadian loss was none, the Fenian loss one killed and several wounded. The trouble is now considered ended.

SWEET SUMMER TIME.

Ah! it is the time of roses,
When the blue-bells slowly chime,
When the sunlight fills the valleys—
'Tis the soft sweet Summer Time.
By the lake the maiden wander,
Ere the sun is getting low,
While the southern winds like whispers
'Tween the green leaves faintly blow!

See the maiden with her flowers,
Gathered from the lanes and dells,
Where the beauty of the Summer
In a dream of sunshine dwells.
Oh! 'tis well to sit, fair maidens,
By the margin of the lake;
And to watch the laughing ripples,
By the water-lilies break!

When the morns are warm and cloudless,
Sweet to loiter in the shade;
When the sunbeams through the branches
Of the elms and chestnuts wade:
When the murmur of a brooklet,
Like a strain of music comes;
And the wild-bee 'mong the clover,
Cooled with dewdrops, gaily hums.

When the setting sun has tinted,
With a blush the western sky—
When the breezes kiss the flowers
As they slowly flutter by—
Maidens in your vernal heaven,
Hear ye not the blue-bells chime,
In the dreamy hours of evening,
In the warm sweet Summer Time?

S. H. BRADBURY.

FANS.

An exhibition has opened at South Kensington, designed to fulfil a purpose of high practical value, and, at the same time, curiously suggestive of associations with most unpractical times and people. It is a result of one of the endeavours made by the Science and Art Department to meet the continually-increasing demand for the industrial occupation of women, and constitutes an attempt to naturalise in this country, or rather to bring back to it, a manufacture in which the taste and skill of educated women may be abundantly and profitably employed. The fan, which in so many ages and climates has formed a recognised implement of feminine warfare, equally valuable for purposes of attack and defence, had been comparatively neglected in England during the second quarter of the present century, and it is probably due to the Spanish associations of the Empress of the French that it has of late years again become an important portion of a Parisian toilet. A fan in Paris is now a work of very high art, and good examples will command prices of £100, and sometimes amounting to quadruple that sum. English ladies visiting France have long made it a custom to obtain there a handsome fan; and at least one Parisian *Eventailliste* has opened an establishment in London. But, although the manufacture once flourished here, there are now no English fans or fan makers; and, when the Science and Art Department commenced to offer prizes for designs for fans, there were no examples of finished excellence that could be used for the instruction of intending competitors. In order to supply this want, the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have sought the aid of a committee of ladies; and, with their potent help, have succeeded in bringing together a loan collection of more than four hundred fans—French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and English. Her Majesty has contributed some 20 fans to this collection, all of them of artistic and many of historical interest, and the Empress of the French has sent a still larger number. The Empress, indeed, has taken a special interest in the collection, and her example has been most influential in promoting its formation and in obtaining valuable contributions from other sources. M. du Sommerard, the director of the Musée de Cluny, who has been appointed Commissioner for the International Exhibition of 1871, has also given valuable assistance, and actually transmitted 154 of the total of 180 fans obtained from Paris. The names of Lady Wyatt, the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, Countess Deuchatel, and Madame Achille Jubinal, of Paris, are also of very frequent occurrence, and are attached to some of the most conspicuous examples of beauty of design or of workmanship. Many of the fans are of considerable antiquity, some dating from the middle of the sixteenth century, but the period of Louis XIV. is perhaps best represented. There are some exquisite specimens of painting on ivory, by the famous Vernis Martin, the secret of which is supposed to have died with its inventor, and others of painting on vellum or paper. The scenes represented are infinitely diversified. One fan displays a Court dinner of the time of Louis XIV.; others various pastoral or domestic scenes; others groups of flowers, with birds, fountains, or fruit. The legend of Europa seems to have been a favourite one with the artists. Perhaps the most remarkable fan in the collection (No. 218) is one lent by Madame Achille Jubinal, and said to have belonged to the Marquise de Pompadour. It is described as "probably Italian," of the early part of the 18th century, and the mount consists of paper cut into an imitation lace of perfectly marvellous fineness, and decorated with medallions painted in water colour. Among the examples of Vernis Martin is one exhibited by the Queen, and formerly the property of Marie Antoinette. Besides the painted mounts, many of the fans are conspicuous for the beauty of their sticks, which are usually of ivory, mother of pearl, or some choice wood, curiously carved and pierced. Some of the Japanese fans are very tastefully decorated, and by methods quite unknown in Europe. It would be impossible, however, to enumerate even a very small part of the beauties of this excellent collection. Viewed as a whole or superficially, it presents a considerable sameness, but nearly every fan is a gem of art, worthy of careful and minute inspection. It cannot be denied that even the best specimens of English fans (those exhibited are nearly all of the last century) are inferior in finish and delicacy to even the second-rate French examples; but it may fairly be hoped that this exhibition and the prizes recently offered by the Queen and the Society of Arts for the best and second-best fans at the Exhibition of 1871 will turn the attention of some of our female art students to a very charming and possibly very lucrative branch of employment. The collection has been arranged by Mr. Samuel Redgrave, and will remain on view for about two months.

MINISTERIAL BRUSQUERIE.

Many complaints (says the *Period*) have been made, especially by members who sit on the Opposition benches, of the *brusquerie* and discourtesy with which they are treated when they ask questions of ministers. On Thursday night an accident occurred which will probably teach Mr. Lowe a salutary lesson. Viscount Milton, the eldest son of the great Yorkshire house of Fitzwilliam—the Whig magnates of the county, asked a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Lowe was present, but put up Mr. Stansfeld to reply; and though Viscount Milton repeated, amid much laughter, that he addressed himself to the Chancellor, Mr. Lowe made no sign. Thereupon, Lord Milton walked deliberately out of the House, greatly to the delight of the Opposition. Mr. Stansfeld continued volubly, and when he had concluded Lord Milton returned, and gave notice that he would again put his question to Mr. Lowe. We have no sympathy with some blatant Conservatives who delight in badgering ministers and asking foolish questions, and they often deserve the snubbings they receive; moreover the explanation given by Mr. Lowe on the following evening ought to be deemed satisfactory. Notwithstanding, the ministry will do well to note that the sympathy awarded to Lord Milton is mainly due to a certain tone which by some of its members has been too frequently adopted of late.

The *Lancet* states that Mr. Bright's health has materially improved. His progress has been satisfactory, although it has been retarded by a sharp attack of lumbago. Mr. Bright intends to remain at Llandudno some weeks longer.

The Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1871 have requested Lord Bury, Lord Elcho, and Sir Coutts Lindsay, in concert with Mr. Boxall, R.A., and Mr. Redgrave, R.A., for painting, with Sir William Tite and Mr. Beresford Hope for architecture, and with Mr. Westmacott, R.A., and Mr. John Bell for sculpture, to advise what steps the Commissioners should take for appointing judges to admit works of art to the next year's exhibition. All the committees have met, and we believe have made their reports.—*Athenæum.*

ELOPEMENT OF A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER.—William Jones, the son of a prosperous farmer of Tan-y-bryn, Llanvaelog, Anglesey, was brought up, on remand, on Friday, before the Liverpool magistrates, charged with perjury. On the 11th May the prisoner had eloped with Annie Jane Williams, daughter of the Rev. R. Williams, rector of the parish of Llanvelog, and on the 12th had made a declaration before the superintendent registrar at Liverpool, that Miss Williams and he had been for fifteen days previously residing in Liverpool. It was upon this that the charge was founded, and the case had been remanded from Monday for further evidence. Mr. Carr, upon the part of the Rev. B. Williams, stated that as Miss Williams had returned to her father, he was willing to forego the prosecution upon the prisoner's expression of repentance. This the prisoner declined to give, and the charge was withdrawn without it, the magistrate remarking that, as far as the case had proceeded, there was no proof of the charge. There was much applause in court.

"SWEET SEVENTEEN."

I.

Miriam is tall and fair,
And she knows her pow'r, I ween;
Miriam has flowing hair—
Miriam's age is seventeen.
Pensive is she on this eve,
Well she may be sad, in sooth;
For to-morrow morn will leave,
Outward-bound, that sailor-youth!

II.

One more voyage—but, ah! how long!
In her heart she's sore afraid
Out of some Castilian throng
He will choose a fairer maid!
Therefore she is *triste* to-night,
Therefore she is sad at heart;
He will put those thoughts to flight
Ere this eventide they part.

III.

With his arm around her neck,
While her head lies on his breast,
And the golden sunbeams fleck
Her face whom he loveth best;
He will bid her banish fears—
Seventeen she is to-day—
He will kiss away her tears
Spite of all that she can say!

IV.

Child! the years will quickly pass,
Soon your sweetheart will return;
Peer into your looking-glass,
See how your sweet face will burn
When you hear the postman's rap;
(How you throw your book away!)
And, *his* letters in your lap,
Read—"*I'm coming home to-day!*"

THE MURDERS BY GREEK BRIGANDS.

Another batch of the correspondence regarding the murder by brigands in Greece has been published. The inclosure in No. 2 despatch, dated Missolonghi, May 11, sent from Vice-Consul Blackeney to Mr. Erskine, contains the story of the manner in which three desperate brigands were killed on the evening of the 5th instant, at Arakova, in the district of Kravara, by three brothers named Shermani and a servant of theirs. This shows that the peasantry did not sympathise with the brigands. In Inclosure 4, in No. 4, dated May 19, Mr. Erskine writes to M. Valaoritz "whether and at what hour of that day (the 11th of April) M. Avierinos, in his capacity of acting Minister of the Interior, informed his colleague, the Minister of War, of the intelligence that a band of brigands was in the neighbourhood of Daou;" he then continues thus: "I have reason to believe that General Soutzo was informed, at or before ten a.m., that the party in question had gone to Marathon with a weak military escort, and it appears inconceivable that, on being apprised by the Minister of the Interior that a band of brigands was in the vicinity, he should have taken no step to ensure the safety of the travellers. I may take this opportunity of pointing out that the capture of my countrymen took place on Monday, the 30th March (11th April), and not, as erroneously stated in the note which I am answering, on the 30th March (12th April)." The letter of a number of advocates to M. Zaimis constitutes Inclosure 2 in No. 6. In this communication they desire, on behalf of their order, to state that there was no truth in the report circulated in the Greek and Foreign press to the effect that the brigands had been in communication with three advocates in Athens, and that they would not come to any resolution until the opinion of their advisers had been ascertained.

Some brigands have re-appeared in the district of Sala.

THE CONTEST IN SOUTH LEICESTERSHIRE.—Mr. Paget, the Liberal candidate, addressed the electors of Lutterworth and district on Thursday evening. He was received with much enthusiasm. After commenting on the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government, which he entirely approved, he remarked that if he were not returned this, the third time, there was something coming before the fourth time—something which he did not like, but which was rendered necessary—the ballot. Passing on to the subject of education, Mr. Paget said he was in favour of the cost of education being paid by a local rate rather than a national rate, because he was averse to the French system of centralisation, although he was no friend to increased taxation. A resolution pledging the meeting to support Mr. Paget was carried with acclamation. Mr. Heygate, the Conservative candidate, also addressed the electors of Lutterworth on Thursday. A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Heygate was then carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR JUNE.—Flowers of the month: water-lily and honey-suckle. Sow giant stocks to flower next spring. Slip myrtles to strike, and lay pinks, carnations, roses, and evergreens. Plant annuals in borders, and auriculas in shady places. Sow kidney beans, pumpkins, cucumbers for pickling, and (late in the month) endive and lettuces. Plant out cucumbers, marrows, leeks, celery, brocoli, cauliflowers, savoys, and seedlings, and plants propagated by slips. Earth up potatoes, &c. Cut herbs for drying when in flower.

TO CLEAR ROSE TREES FROM BLIGHT.—Take sulphur and tobacco dust in equal quantities, and strew it over the trees of a morning when the dew is on them. The insects will disappear in a few days. The trees should then be syringed with a decoction of elder leaves.

POTATOES ESCALLOPED.—Mash potatoes in the usual way; then butter some nice clean scollop-shells, patty-pans, or tea-cups or saucers; put in your potatoes; make them smooth at the top; cross a knife over them; strew a few fine bread-crumbs on them; sprinkle them with a paste-brush with a few drops of melted butter, and set them in a Dutch oven. When nicely browned on the top, take them carefully out of the shells, and brown on the other side. Cold potatoes may be warmed up in this way.

PULLED TURKEY, FOWL, OR CHICKEN.—Skin a cold chicken, fowl, or turkey; take off the fillets from the breasts and put them in a stew-pan with the rest of the white meat and wings, side-bones, and merry-thought, with a pint of broth, a large blade of mace pounded, a shalot minced fine, the juice of half a lemon, and a roll of the peel, some salt, and a few grains of cayenne; thicken it with flour and butter, and let it simmer for two or three minutes, till the meat is warm. In the meantime score the legs and rump, powder them with pepper and salt, broil them nicely brown, and lay them on or round your pulled chicken. Three tablespoonfuls of good cream, or the yolks of as many eggs, will be a great improvement to it.

FRUIT STAINS IN LINEN.—To remove them, rub the part on each side with yellow soap, then tie up a piece of pearlash in the cloth, &c., and soak well in hot water, or boil; afterwards expose the stained part to the sun and air until removed.

PRESERVED RHUBARB.—Peel one pound of the finest rhubarb, and cut it into pieces of two inches in length; add three quarters of a pound of white sugar, and the rind and juice of one lemon—the rind to be cut into narrow strips. Put all into a preserving kettle, and simmer gently until the rhubarb is quite soft; take it out carefully with a silver spoon, and put it into jars; then boil the syrup a sufficient time to make it keep well,—say one hour,—and pour it over the frut. When cold, put a paper soaked in brandy over it, and tie jars down with a bladder to exclude the air. This is a very good receipt, and should be taken advantage of in the spring.

HINTS ABOUT MAKING PRESERVES.—It is not generally known that boiling fruit a long time, and *skimming it well, without sugar,* and *without a cover* to the preserving pan, is a very economical and excellent way—economical, because the bulk of the scum rises from the *fruit,* and not from the *sugar;* but the latter should be good. Boiling it without a *cover* allows the evaporation of all the watery particles therefrom, and renders the preserves firm and well flavoured. The proportions are: three quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Jam made in this way of currants, strawberries, raspberries, or gooseberries, is excellent. The sugar should be added after the skimming is completed.

THE TRAGEDY NEAR UXBRIDGE.

The inquest on the bodies of the murdered family of the Marshalls was concluded on Friday at Denham. The evidence was very strong against the man in custody. As far back as January last he had stated his intention either to have Marshall's money, or to murder him. He was proved to have been out during the whole of Saturday night, and to have returned to his lodgings on Sunday with a carpet bag, and wearing Marshall's clothes. Besides this, in Marshall's bedroom were articles which the prisoner had worn on the day previous to the murder, and with which he had not returned to the lodging-house. These, with other circumstances, induced the jury to return a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner.

The funeral of the victims took place the same evening at five o'clock. There were many thousands of persons present. A large number of vehicles of all kinds lined the road for at least several miles. The people were very orderly, and there were many general expressions of sympathy at the solemn and awful spectacle. There were four graves. The grandmother was buried by his wife were buried in one grave, the sister by the side of the husband; the murdered man and eldest child in another, and the two youngest in a fourth. The funeral service was read by the Rev. C. Joyce, M.A., and the Rev. W. Shepherd, M.A. The coffins were all carried. Black palls covered those of the adults, and white ones were over those containing the children.

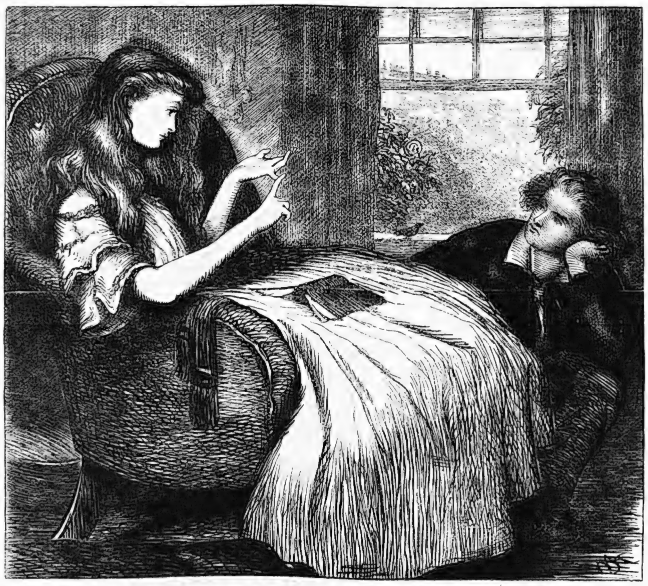
There is no foundation for the statements that have appeared that the murderer is Marshall's brother. Two sisters of Marshall state as follows: "Our brother went to Australia about fifteen years ago. We used frequently to hear from him till about five years since, when he stopped writing, and we have long ago come to the conclusion that he, poor fellow, is dead. The description of the prisoner is not at all like him, and such a statement as has appeared in the papers is very hurtful to all our feelings, and we hope it will be contradicted."

THE WAYSIDE CROSS.

English travellers on the Continent cannot fail to be struck with the number of crosses that dot the wayside, nor to wonder at the meaning of so many of these memorials. It is a common error to suppose that these wayside crosses are all, so to speak, "religious" emblems. Many of them—such, for example, as those in Switzerland—have a far different signification. When any mountain fatality occurs—when a glacier overwhelms all beneath it, or a mountain torrent carries everything in its resistless career—one of these small crosses is erected to mark the scene of the disaster, and to act as a warning to tourists. Of course, where the population of the country is Catholic, crosses in honour of the Virgin are numerous. The two figures represented in the illustration on this page have visited the spot where someone dear to them lies buried. Over the little grave, almost concealing it, have grown roses and other flowers; and the girl who is kneeling in a rapt attitude of prayer is about to place on the cross a bunch of lilies. Floral decoration in English churchyards is now so usual that few who have had cause to lay a wreath of immortelles upon some relative's grave will withhold their sympathy from the kneeling girl who forms the principal figure in the picture.

An American pianoforte maker has invented a colossal engine which is said to imitate the human voice "in all its registers," the shrillest notes as well as the most profound. The machine and its inventor are to visit Europe. "Sir" William Stevens is, according to foreign journals, the name of the inventor; but from what fount of honour he obtained his knighthood is, looking to the fact of his citizenship, not so clear as might be.—*Musical Standard.*

A former member of the Dean of Exeter's congregation at Paddington has left him her plate, furniture, and £10,000.



SWEET SEVENTEEN. (*See page* 659.)

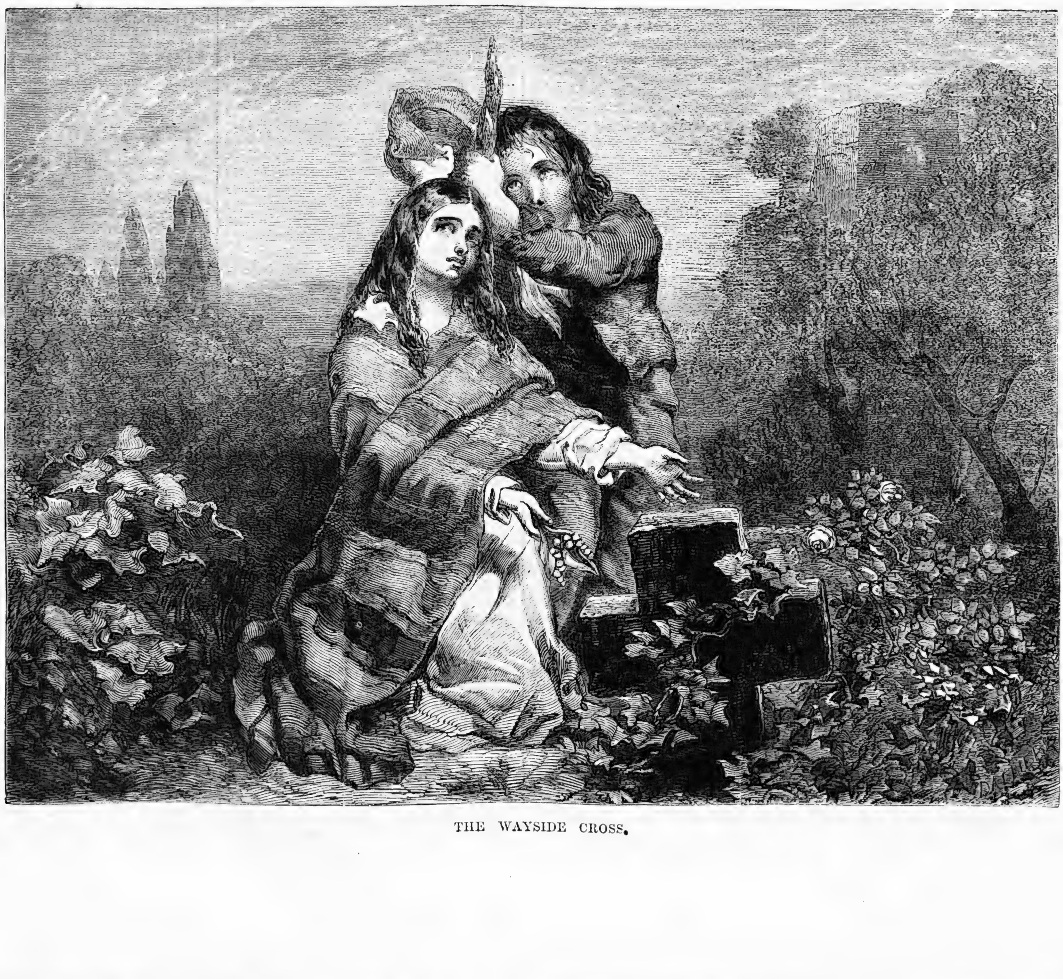
LADY AMBERLEY ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Lady Amberley read a lecture in the Stroud Subscription Rooms on Wednesday evening on the claims of women. There was a large audience, and the Viscountess met with an enthusiastic reception. Her ladyship said that the intensity of her convictions had caused her to come forward, saying to those who regarded such conduct as unwomanly that feeling without action was little better than a millstone hung about the neck. She admitted that logical argument had been comparatively powerless to induce men to recognise the equality of the sexes, and said that her appeal on women's behalf would be rather to the feeling than to the intellect, expressing a hope that she might be able to do something to hasten the time when woman should have free scope to employ all her faculties and energies, and when in the eyes of the law she would be equal with man. She pointed to their indifference as one chief reason for the present inferior position of woman, and said that once aroused from that indifference they would not be long in securing their just rights. She sketched a series of changes she desired, and said that even if woman by them lost some of her peculiarly feminine attributes she would gain others not less feminine. In conclusion she named these ten claims for women:—The restoration of the privileges due to girls under educational endowments; that they should have equal chance with boys of obtaining the highest education; that all professions should be open to them; that married women should have separate ownership of property; that a widow should be legally recognised as the natural guardian of her children; that the franchise should be extended to women; that political and social interest and work should be open equally to them; that public opinion should sanction for women every occupation good and suited to their strength; that there should be no legal subordination in marriage; and that the same wages should be given women for the same work. Discussion by ladies was invited, but the invitation was not accepted. Lord Amberley said a few words in support of his wife's views, and a most cordial vote of thanks was duly acknowledged by her ladyship.

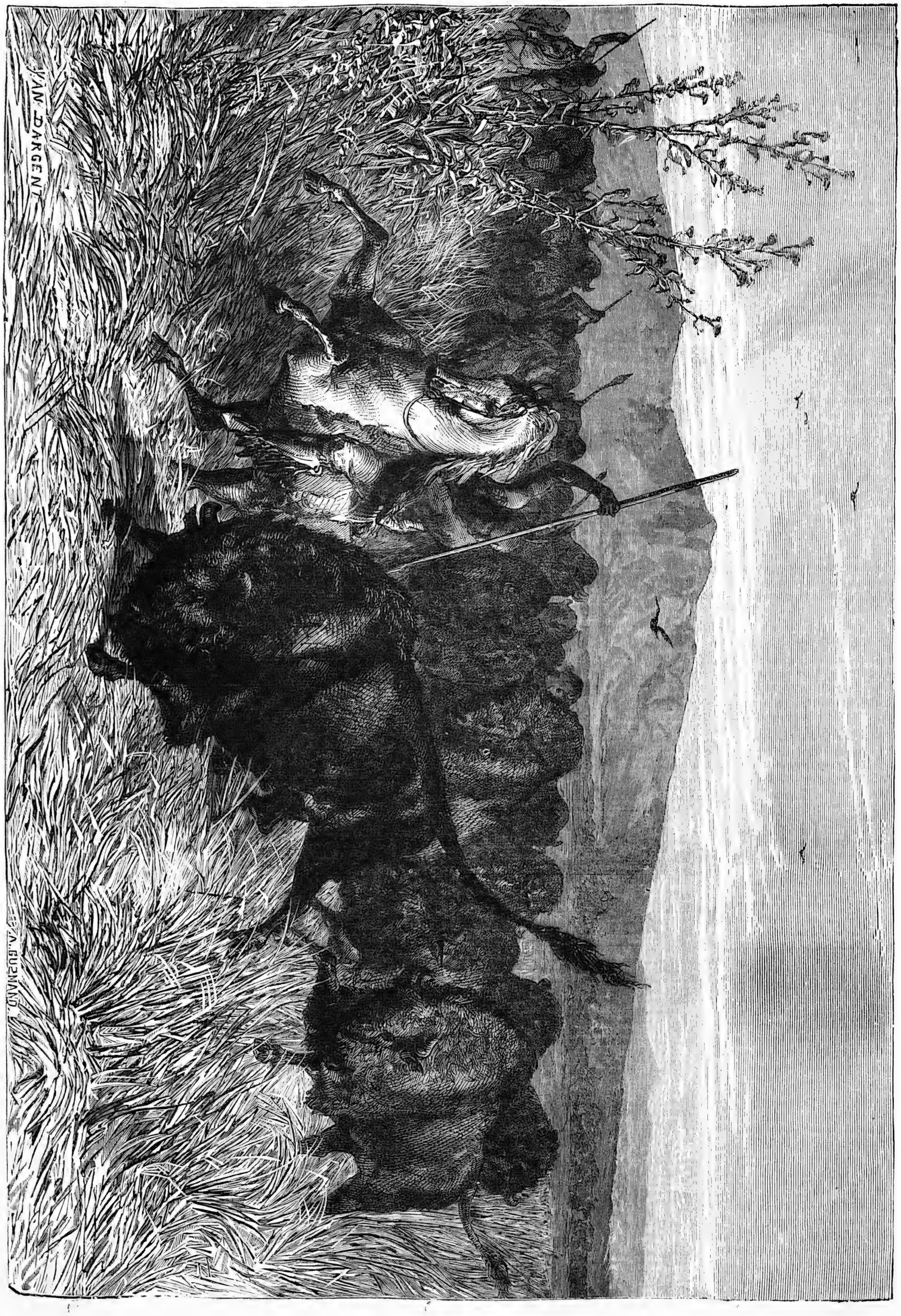
It is understood that the Rev. Canon Nevill, for upwards of eleven years vicar of Great Yarmouth, has been offered by Lord Dudley the vicarage of Dudley, Worcestershire. He has accepted the preferment, which is worth £1,000 per annum. The vicarage of Great Yarmouth is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and is worth £450 per annum.

At Leeds, on Friday, Joseph Spofforth was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for tampering with voting papers at the last election of Poor Law Guardians.

The International Rifle Match was shot on Friday at Dollymount, near Dublin, by eight English against eight Irish competitors. They fired thirty shots each at 1,000 yards. Earl Ducie was the English, and Earl Spencer the Irish captain. The Irish total amounted to 730, the English total to 642. The highest Irish score was 105, the highest English 103.



THE WAYSIDE CROSS.


VAN DARGENT
A. BUSMAN

INDIANS HUNTING BUFFALOES. *(See page 664.)*

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

GREEK ORNAMENT *(Continued).*

There are other causes besides those mentioned by Sir Martin Archer Shee which affect the progress of monumental design more particularly than any other branch of art. It is not sufficient that it should be liberally encouraged by the public; it is also imperatively necessary that its object should be properly appreciated by the artist who makes it his profession, and that its principles be thoroughly well known to those by whom his talents are employed. These conditions may at first seem paradoxical. However, they are not so, as can easily be proved. A painter of historical or landscape pictures has certain rules to guide him, by following which he can attain a proficiency that shall satisfy the requirements of the most hypercritically disposed spectator; the musician likewise is assisted by the laws of harmony in giving correct expression to his inspirations, but the designer may continue to invent patterns which shall be most inappropriate to their purpose, although carefully elaborate or studiously plain and simple, and at the same time approved of by the general public. Another cause which interferes considerably with the prosperity of our art is the division of labour. As we have already urged, every architect should be his own decorator, and thereby ensure æsthetic affinity in the form and embellishment of his work. This system should be observed in the construction and decoration of the smallest toyza as well as in the plan of the largest building. Should the unfortunate practice, originally facilitated by mechanical appliances, of dividing a design among several hands continue, but little advancement will be made, and that individuality which should characterise every work of art will ultimately altogether disappear.

It is no foolish enthusiasm that leads us to believe that a more careful study of the fitness of ornament would tend to improvement in dress and to the comfort of daily life. Fashion might thereby be regulated by fixed rules which would in all probability prevent the recurrence of those extravagances which in time become the very scorn and surprise of those with whom they at first originated.

In the costume of the ancient Greeks that graceful simplicity prevails which is the ruling characteristic of all their ornamental designs. And at those periods of history when gaudiness of colouring and profusion of embellishment are in the ascendant, dress itself is also constantly varying in its shapes and fancies; or, in other words, bad or good taste in ornament and costume is generally prevalent at one and the same period.

The true principles of ornament are to be found in every flower that grows. No season is more favourable for the observation of these rudiments than the present, when every hedge-row affords opportunity for study. The lilac blossom, for instance, with its geometrically shaped petals, is an example of the effect to be attained by the repetition of some one simple figure, while the neutralised bloom which the flower when seen at a short distance presents, teaches a lesson in the proper blending of colours.

But a faithful imitation of the lilac is not therefore to be adopted for the decoration of house walls and household furniture. The essence of its beauty, so to speak, should be made available, and those lines and colours which produce the effect it makes carefully considered and brought into requisition. It is in this manner that the Greeks treated every flower they copied, and so achieved ineffable grace and simplicity in their eclectical imitations of nature. The colouring of the lilac and the contrast afforded by its juxtaposition with green leaves almost refutes the proposition that no design is perfect in which the three primary colours are not represented, for assuredly nothing can be more pleasant to contemplate than the blossom surrounded by its own peculiar foliage.

It is somewhat remarkable that in this effective combination only one of the most important colours, and that a secondary, predominates.

As is well known, the principal colours are divided into three classes, and are nine in number, thus—

Primaries: Yellow, red, blue. *Secondaries:* Orange (yellow and red); purple (red and blue); green (blue and yellow). *Tertiaries:* Citrine (orange and green); russet (orange and purple); olive (green and purple).

(To be continued.)

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

PROFESSOR STEELE'S HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

Ever since the beginning of the world hair has been a vanity. Chiefly amongst the fair sex, however, has it been valued beyond all other of those adornments which Mother Nature has so lavishly bestowed upon her children. In former days the hair played no unimportant part in social history. Its length indicated the freeman and the slave. Coming down to more recent times, Puritan aversion to long hair was so rooted that "polled" heads became the fashion amongst Oliver Cromwell's adherents. Charles II. and his cavaliers rejoiced in the possession of flowing locks, to which they gave great attention, greasing and curling them in what we cannot but regard, in these muscular days, as an effeminate manner. "Fashions in hair" change, perhaps, more quickly than those Paris fashions which form a portion of every lady's hebdomadal reading; and a glance back at the costume books is both amusing and instructive. Ethnologically considered, the subject is by no means of that dryasdust description which might be expected. According to Dr. Pritchard, who has published a very interesting book upon the various races of mankind, the habitable globe is chiefly peopled by the melanic or dark-haired races. The light-haired (called also "xantho-comic") races predominate in Europe. Norway and Sweden abound with fair-haired people; and (says Dr. Wynter) at the present moment the fairest-haired inhabitants of the earth are to be found north of the parallel 48°—a line which cuts off England, Belgium, all Northern Germany, and a greater portion of Russia. In Northern France, Switzerland, and approaching the country of the Czar, dark-brown hair is the characteristic of the inhabitants; and Spain, Naples, and Turkey contain the genuine dark-haired races. For golden hair (to which Shakespeare was so partial), the Venetians bear the palm. From Liebig's analysis it appears that golden hair owes its brightness to an excess of sulphur and oxygen; black hair contains an excess of carbon and a deficiency of sulphur and oxygen. Germans are credited with an equableness of temperament second to no other people. In confirmation of this we may cite the fact that an eminent German was at the trouble of counting the number of hairs in heads of four different colours! He found in a blonde one 140,400 hairs; in a brown 109,440; in a black, 102,692; and in a red one, 88,740.

The change which has come over the spirit of the hairdresser's dream within the last few years is extraordinary. Time was—and not so very long ago—when the barber's shop was a barber's shop and nothing more. Who does not remember the apartment in some country town, distinguished from other shops and dwellings by the tall, slanting, many-coloured pole, informing the public that hair-cutting and shaving were performed upon the premises? The small "shop," with its newspaper-plastered walls, its little fireplace in one corner, and its hard wooden forms all round it for the accommodation of the customers, and the close atmosphere which always prevailed—the "Barber's Shop" has disappeared, and with it the gossips who were wont to congregate there. In its place has arisen quite a handsome establishment—a saloon where your hair is brushed by machinery (it is even cut by a machine in some places!), your feet allowed to rest on a bench in the American fashion, while the tonsorial operation is being performed, and where your head is shampoohed, according to the mode, with a mixture of egg and cologne-water, or some other mixture equally strengthening to the hair. The tables and washstands are of marble, your handsome person is reflected in many mirrors, and you have no cause to regret being kept waiting a few minutes, for you find ready to hand your *Punch*, your *Post*, and *Gazette*, American journals by the handful, and your *Illustrated Midland News*, so that what the actors call "a wait" becomes a positive benefit.

One of the best examples of Midland advancement with regard to all that appertains to hair-dressing is found in the chief street of the capital of the Midlands—Professor Steele's Hair-dressing Saloon. We have lately paid a visit to this splendid establishment, and do not hesitate to say that for size, architectural qualities, and the superb manner in which it is fitted up, we have seen nothing in all our travels that can compare with it.

The Gentleman's Saloon is very imposing in appearance. It has a handsome semicircular roof, through which the light is diffused throughout the room. The side walls are covered with mirrors, marble tables being attached to each, replete with all the necessaries of the toilet. There are separate sets of rotatory brushes, and always a requisite supply of warm, tepid, and cold water, with all that is essential for shampooing, the person operated upon having no occasion to move from his chair in front of the table during (if required) seven distinct operations. Above, and running the whole length of the room, are noiseless bands silently moving, in which the rotating brush is affixed. We may mention that each brush is cleaned every time it is used The rotating brush is said to do great good to the hair, making it quite soft and glossy.

The Shop, which is of large dimensions, is neatly fitted up with glass cases, mirrors, marble tables, brackets, &c., and contains selections from the best houses of London, Paris, and Berlin, including all the newest articles for the toilet.

The Ladies' Saloon is a very elegant apartment, tastefully decorated and well lighted. It is replete with every appliance that can tend to make hair-dressing and shampooing a luxury. In this room may be seen more than a hundred styles of hair-dressing.

The suite of rooms are on the ground-floor and have been erected at great expense. The various machinery, shampooing apparatus, lavatories, and all the other fittings are of the very best kind, and have, we are informed, been constructed by eight of the first firms of Birmingham expressly for these saloons. The whole establishment is superintended by Professor Steele, aided by a most efficient staff, with additions from London, Paris, and Berlin. In consequence of the large number of assistants, customers are not kept waiting for a moment. A lady can have her hair cut, cleaned, and brushed for sixpence, and a gentleman for the same sum. Those of our readers who have not yet visited this establishment will doubtless endorse our good opinion of it when they do so.

THE MEN IN PETTICOATS.

Ernest Boulton and Frederick William Park appeared before Mr. Flowers, at Bow-street, for the seventh time, on Saturday, to answer the charge of having visited places of public resort for an unlawful purpose. The court was densely crowded, and two ineffectual attempts were made during the day to clear it. Mr. Poland conducted the prosecution for the Treasury; Mr. Besley and Mr. Straight again attended for the prisoners, and Mr. Montagu Williams to watch the case on behalf of Mr. Haxell and Mr. Gibbings.

Mr. Collette, agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, begged leave to address the court. He said that a great many letters had been addressed to the society, and deputations had waited upon him, urging the society to interfere to prevent the publication of any further evidence in this case in the newspapers. It was felt that this inquiry ought to be conducted in secrecy for the sake of public decency, and that it became the duty of the magistrate to use the discretion which he had the power of exercising, and to hear the case with closed doors.

Mr. Flowers said he was not aware, when the case was opened, that it would branch out into the character which it had since assumed, or he might have adopted some such course as that which had been suggested. Of course, it was not within his province to interfere with the management of the newspapers, although, with one exception, the details had been very carefully reported. There was a strong feeling against secret inquiries in the present age, and it was only in very rare instances—and this might certainly have been one of them—that such a course would be tolerated in England.

Mr. Collette said his object was attained by eliciting these remarks from the Bench, and he thanked his Worship for allowing him to draw attention to the subject.

Ann Empsom, of 46, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, deposed to having let lodgings to Lord Arthur Clinton in December, 1868, and that the prisoner visited Lord Arthur at the rooms, and slept with him. She said, I complained to Lord Arthur that he had brought a woman to my house. He said it was a man. I complained of it as an abuse of my latch-key. Both prisoners were at Lord Arthur's lodgings. I made them help me down with some boxes when they left, and they said, "I never wish to see your house again." I said, "And I'll take care you never do." I turned them out because I had only let my lodgings to Lord Arthur Clinton. Lord Arthur left because he owed me money, besides £10 which I had lent him in ready cash, and some of which was given to Boulton. I stopped Lord Arthur's boxes and Boulton's shirts for the money due to me.

Maria Duffin examined.—In July, 1868, I was in the service of Mrs. Peck, 36, Southampton-street, Strand. I know Lord Arthur Clinton. He was lodging there all the time I was in the house. Boulton was living there the whole of the time, and Park came occasionally—stopping two or three days at a time. Boulton slept in the same bed as Lord Arthur Clinton. There was a small dressing-room leading out of Lord Arthur's bedroom, and Park slept there when he stopped in the house. There was no way to that room except through Lord Arthur's bedroom. Lord Arthur spoke to Boulton more as a lady than a man, calling him "my dear" and "my darling." I have suspected that Boulton was a man, and I used to accuse him of being one; but he laughed and showed me his wedding-ring and keeper, and said that he was Lord Arthur's wife. I know a person named Cumming. He visited the house, generally as a gentleman, but I have seen him in a lady's dress. He used to visit Boulton. I also know a man named Thomas. I have seen him call as a gentleman, and then leave the house in a lady's dress, both with Park and Boulton, all three dressed as women. The photograph produced represents Lord Arthur and Mr. Boulton together. While I was in the house Lord Arthur and Mr. Boulton left for a week. They said they were going to Scarborough. Boulton was then dressed as a gentleman, but he took ladies' clothes with him. Boulton used to be dressed all day in a loose dressing gown. I never saw him in full dress till he went out at night. A hairdresser used to come every morning to dress Boulton's hair, arrange the chignon, &c. I never saw Lord Arthur dressed as a lady. It was in consequence of what my mother said, when I told her of these things, that I left my situation.

Superintendent Thompson of the E division deposed that he had received numerous letters connected with the case from the witness Empson. One of them, he said, is addressed to "Lord Arthur Clinton," and signed "Fanny Winnifred Park," and another is signed "Fan." The third is signed "Fanny." One of the letters contained a photograph of Boulton. I produce a letter signed "Stella Clinton," and a number of others in the same handwriting, signed "Stella," "Ernest Boulton," "Ernest," and "E. Boulton."

Edmund William Dorrell, bookseller and stationer, of 15, Charing-cross, said Lord Arthur Clinton ordered of him a number of cards for himself and for "Lady Arthur Clinton," with his own crest—a coronet and Prince of Wales's feathers.

Several letters were read in Court. They were signed "Fanny Winnifred Park," "Fan," "Fanny," and "Stella Clinton." Those from Park began "My dearest Arthur." The letters were of a "sentimental" character. During the reading of the letters the audience in the body of the court appeared to he exceedingly amused, and the prisoners themselves smiled occasionally. Certain expressions of endearment caused such an outburst of laughter that Mr. Poland rose and begged that such unseemly demonstrations might be checked, observing that to him it was a matter of surprise that a body of Englishmen could regard an inquiry of such grave importance in such a spirit. The learned magistrate remarked that it was certainly "no laughing matter," but neither the admonition of the Bench nor the repeated remonstrances of the chief clerk and officers of the court had any appreciable effect upon a certain portion of the public. Once during the inquiry, when Mr. Montagu Williams complained that he could not get to his place owing to the crowd, Mr. Flowers directed Superintendent Thomson to "clear the court." The attempt to carry out this order was absurdly ineffective, not more than a dozen persons being ejected from the bench, where the inconvenience was chiefly felt.

The case for the prosecution closed with the re-examination of Mr. Barwell, surgeon, as to his professional evidence.

Dr. Frederick Le Gros Clark, F.R.C.S., one of the Examiners of the University of London, a surgeon and lecturer of St. Thomas's Hospital, and formerly Vice-President of the Royal Medical Society, was called for the defence. His evidence was entirely opposed in its conclusions to that given at a previous examination by medical witnesses for the prosecution, and tended to neutralise the most serious portion of the case against the prisoners. This evidence was received with what has been described as "indecent manifestations of applause, expressed by stamping and cheering." Mr. Alfred Harvey, M.R.C.S., gave evidence similar to that of Dr. Clark. Mr. Henry William Hughes, surgeon, also gave evidence calculated to clear the prisoners of so much of the imputations against them as rested on the statements of the medical witnesses for the prosecution.

The next witness called was young Mr. Gibbings, the youth who gave the ball at Haxell's Hotel, and whose name has been mentioned so frequently during the inquiry. His appearance in the witness-box was regarded with intense curiosity and created quite a sensation in court. The young man stepped into the witness-box without any sign of diffidence, and gave his evidence with remarkable clearness and self-possession. His voice and manner were decidedly effeminate. He spoke with a slight lisp, and with an air of simplicity and candour which impressed the Court materially in his favour. He appeared to regard the modern pastime of "going about in drag" as perfectly harmless, and repudiated with indignation the notion that he was being made the dupe of others, or was in any way implicated in the nefarious transactions sought to be established by the prosecution. Mr. Gibbings stated that he had been in the habit of dressing in female attire. He had very frequently enacted female parts in private theatricals. He gave a long account of the ball at Haxell's. On re-examination, he said I came over from Calais to-day as a voluntary witness. I should have come before if I had known matters were getting so serious.

The examination was adjourned till Monday. The evidence favourable to the prisoners appeared to give great satisfaction to the public. A large portion of the crowd outside the court cheered the prisoners as they were stepping into the van, while others hissed and hooted at them. Boulton took off his hat, and both the prisoners bowed to the mob in return.

On Monday, the examination was continued and concluded. This time the inquiry was held in a small room, called the Library, over the Police-station, in consequence of the pressure of other business in the usual Court-house.

Mrs. Beck was called for the defence. She deposed that in the autumn of 1868 Lord Arthur Clinton lodged in her house, that Boulton lived there with him, and that Park visited him, but she never saw anything whatever of a strange or suspicious character in the conduct or conversation either of Lord Arthur Clinton or the prisoners.

Eliza Clarke, servant to Mrs. Beck, gave corroborative evidence, saying that Lord Arthur Clinton and the prisoners behaved with perfect propriety at Mrs. Beck's lodgings.

Mr. Flowers, after hearing the speeches of counsel, said he had had no doubt for some little time past that it was his duty to commit the prisoners for trial, both on the graver charges preferred in the indictment, and upon the charge of misdemeanour also, and without bail.

The prisoners were asked formally if they had anything to say.

Park said: I am innocent even of the thought of such a crime.

Boulton: I say the same.

Park appeared to suffer from nervousness, and almost fell back into his chair.

Boulton evinced no motion whatever.

The prisoners were then committed for trial for the capital offence, for conspiring to incite, and for the common misdemeanour.

An immense crowd had filled the street all day, and the prisoners saluted them on entering the van by waving their hats.

Poisonous Tea.—The trade in the lowest class of adulterated tea still continues, says the *Food Journal*. This month Dr. Muter reports that there have been no less than eighty chests exposed for sale, of which he procured samples. This so-called tea consisted of a variety of rubbish, and is being sold for 2¾d. per pound. It yielded an ash amounting to 22·86 per cent., consisting chiefly of iron filings, and under the microscope presented the structures of many foreign vegetable matters. But the worst sample which came under his notice was a green tea, from India, highly faced, and yielding an ash containing a quantity of copper. This is really a sad thing, because it has been previously a noteworthy fact that our Indian planters refrained from such practices, and that tea from our own possessions could be depended on. We trust, however, that this prompt discovery and exposure of what we think is the first case may discourage the unprincipled persons who are thus disgracing the commercial honour of our Indian planters. The colour seems to have been produced by roasting in contact with copper, probably in copper pans.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

Rosseter's Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Japan is to have a railway; English engineers are to construct it, and it is to be "financed" by an English loan, which will be secured by a mortgage on the customs duties collected at the ports. The main line will join Yeddo and Osaka, 300 miles apart; and there will be branches from the first place to Yokohama and from the second to Tsuruga. Mr. Morel, who has been summoned from Australia, where he has been engaged in works for Mr. Edwin Clarke, will be the principal engineer. About four years is the time allowed for completion of the works.

There has been such an outcry from the medical men about the dangers of sewing machine-work to females, that it is a relief to meet with a doctor taking the defensive in the matter, and reassuring the timid sempstresses from his experience gained by close observation of 661 work-women. Dr. Decaisne is the fear-dispelling physician; and he asserts his belief that the effects, painful or exhaustive, produced by the machine, differ in nothing from those caused by any excessive exercise of one set of muscles to the exclusion of others. He urges that excessive work of any kind deranges the female digestive organs, and that the treadle of the machine does not do more than any other medium of exertion to produce stomachic disorder. The respiratory organs, he affirms, are no more affected in the machine-woman than in the needle-woman; and he cannot trace any nervous ailment to the use of the machine and the subjection to its monotonous noise. It is to be feared, however, that the doctor has drawn his inferences from short-hour workers, for he speaks only of those who sit for three or four hours a-day at the machine. Let him extend his examinations to those who are at the treadle for twelve or fifteen hours out of every twenty-four.

At first thought there is something ludicrous in the idea of an *apparatus* for preventing steam boiler explosions; but when we review the theories that have been proposed to account for these accidents we meet with one which refers them to an action that may possibly be arrested by a piece of machinery. A familar experiment with heat-philosophers consists in dropping water upon a highly heated metal surface in order to show its assumption of the spheroidal state, in which the drop hangs over the surface without actual contact with it, being then supported by a film of highly heated vapour. As the metal surface cools the temperature is reached when the vapour is not elastic enough to hold up the drop, and then water and metal come in contact and there is a sudden and copious generation of steam. It has been suggested that the plates of a boiler may become so heated as to cause the water therein to take the spheroidal condition and separate itself from the hot metal, and that the sudden disturbance of this state by any causes may restore the contact, and generate in a moment a pressure of steam which the boiler cannot sustain, and that thus explosion is inevitable. Now, a French engineer, M. Zabel, considers that this spheroidal state may be brought about by stagnation of the water, and that a very slight cause, such as the sudden starting of a connected steam engine, may disturb it, and bring about the fatal conjunction of water, and, perhaps, red-hot plates. So he proposes the very simple remedy of keeping the water always in motion, by a sort of stoving apparatus, so as to prevent its separation from the interior boiler surface. Professor Tyndall, alluding to this subject in his famous Lectures on Heat, remarks:—"Experimental science has brought a series of true causes to light, which may produce these terrible catastrophies, but practical science has not yet determined the extent to which they actually come into operation." It is much to be wished that the experimental and the practical men would lay their heads together to effect the determination.

The Scotch gold fever has died out, but there are symptoms of a silver one outbreaking. On the Bathgate Hills there are some mines of the latter metal, which tradition says were worked for many years by James VI. of Scotland, who brought some skilled miners from Germany to explore the hills and work the ores. Silver and lead were extracted, but the base metal was more plentiful than the precious; and either the workmen or the tools of the period were so inferior that the yield could not be made profitable. Half-a-dozen years ago the vein was re-opened, and about £30 worth of ore was gathered; but it all got dispersed in specimens. There was then no money at hand to explore the mine, so it was abandoned. Now, however, the Earl of Hopetoun has leased the land to Mr. Aitken, a coal-master of Falkirk; and there is every probability of the whole matter being investigated *pro bono pro malo.*

We have no faith in weather prognostics when they refer to periods greater than a day or two in advance. Yet as chroniclers we must tell that Dr. Coulvier-Gravier, a gentleman who has studied much and written not a little upon meteorology, has issued a prediction for this year, in which he informs us that the temperature will be moderate; that there will be no excessive drought, but that rain and dry weather will be alternately experienced; that thunderstorms will be frequent, and that on the whole the seasons will resemble those of 1862. Dr. Coulvier-Gravier's meteorological status notwithstanding, we do not believe an item of his forecasts.

An American has gone to the expense of patenting, in his own country and in Europe, a gimballing arrangement of ships' cabin decks, whereby the occupiers, always having their sofas and tables horizontal, are promised immunity from sea-sickness. This is no novelty. Mr. Bessemer lately constructed a gimbal-decked yacht; and we believe a much older engineer had one years ago. We rather think the engineer was Stephenson, and the yacht the Titania; but we give both names with diffidence. The "pitch" and "roll" may be neutralized by the arrangement, but not that awful perpendicular "yaw" which bad sailors dread more than any rocking.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Mr. Merry's bold policy in running Macgregor at Bath, in spite of his questionable forelegs and the iron state of the ground, though it caused great consternation among some of the favourite's backers, was the making of the meeting, and drew an immense crowd to Lansdown. The horse looked wonderfully well, and seemed to have been eased in his work since the Two Thousand, and his brilliant victory impressed the general public even more than the example he made of his field at Newmarket. We shall hear no more of Gamos in connection with the Oaks, for she has grown all the wrong way since last season, when she was a very fair filly indeed, and she was so completely run out that she could hardly walk past the post. When Grimshaw found she was hopelessly beaten, he called on Macgregor; and the way in which the horse shot away from her, caught up Recorder, and walked in a dozen lengths before him, was truly marvellous. Recorder was said to have been very highly tried, and Mr. Brayley fancied him a good deal, and, after the race, Mr. Merry's crack was fairly landed the hottest favourite on record for the Derby. Fuzee was purchased by Sir Frederick Johnstone just before the race for the Beaufort Cup, and he had the mortification of seeing her split the postern of her near fore-leg when some distance from home, so it is not likely that she can ever run again. Sabinus had her beaten, however, when the accident occurred, and he disposed of Free Trade without any trouble, showing very different form on the hard ground here, to what he did through the mud at Chester. The "yellow and black" had a great time of it during the two days, for with the four horses that he took to Bath, Mr. Merry won three events, and was only beaten a neck for a fourth. Little Steppa, a half sister to Hermit, who won her only two previous races, could do nothing with Perth and Digby Grand. The latter came from Beckhampton with a great flourish of trumpets, and was reported to have given Lady Atholstone 21 lbs. and a beating (a little too good to be true, by the way); still, as Perth was very backward, and won with something in hand, he must be a good one: but as he is not heavily engaged, it is only fair to presume that Russley has something better in the back ground. The Weston Stakes, for the first time since its institution, ended in a walk over, for nothing cared to oppose Perth, even with his penalty.

Cricket matches are following each other in such rapid succession that we can only notice them briefly. That between the Gentlemen of England and Cambridge University has been drawn greatly in favour of the latter Eleven, which could not have lost, had time allowed the game to be finished. For the Gentlemen, Mr. Akroyd made 76, Mr. T. W. Wilson 50, and Mr. V. E. Walker 32 and 40; while, on the side, Mr. Money put together 85, Mr. Scott (not out) 66, and Mr. Thornton, by some terrific hitting, soon ran up 75. The M. C. C., chiefly owing to Mr. W. G. Grace's 54, and (not out) 73 have defeated Oxford University by six wickets. Shaw made 65, and also assisted the club materially by his bowling, though Wooton, as usual, carried off the principal honours in this department. Mr. C. J. Ottaway scored 52 and 22 for Oxford, while Mr. Paunceforte did even better with 74 and 27. Poor Surrey has suffered an easy defeat from Lancashire, and seems to have become a sort of chopping block for any county that can turn out a decent eleven. No large scores were made on either side; but Jupp was in something like his old form with 32 and (not out) 27. In the County of Kent against Twenty Colts, Willsher's performance was extraordinary, as he bowled thirty-six overs, thirty-one of them maidens, four nine runs, and eleven wickets.

The Civil Service held its seventh annual athletic meeting at Littie Bridge on Saturday last. The weather was perfect, and it is computed that ten thousand people were on the ground towards the end of the afternoon. The 100 yards and 220 yards Challenge Cup were won by A. J. Eames of the Post Office, who is a great acquisition to the service, and decidedly the fastest man it has ever possessed. He is not a "stayer," and Eaton ran him a good race for the latter prize, but did not possess quite enough speed to beat him. W. Bullock, of the Indian Service, "put" the shot 38 feet 9 inches, and had he competed at the Champion Meeting, would probably have credited the Londoners with that event. The Mile Challenge Cup, for the third year in succession, fell to Sydenham Dixon, and is now his own property. He won as he liked, drawing away seventy yards from C. J. Michôd in the last two hundred. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Cardwell.

We were present at the third match for the billiard Championship between John Roberts, jun. (champion), and J. A. Bowles of Brighton. Though 2 to 1 was freely offered on "young John," a good deal of curiosity was felt about the matter, as Bowles has not played in public for years, and having had one of the new style of tables erected at his rooms, he had practised constantly upon it, and was reported to have made some marvellous breaks. At starting, Bowles seemed a little nervous and uncertain in his play, and Roberts soon drew away, and the ridiculons odds of 10 to 1 were laid on him before he had scored 150. He kept well in front, playing with all his well-known dash and confidence, and yet with marvellous delicacy and execution; indeed the way in which he nursed the balls for a series of cannons, and brought them together again after a hard stroke was truly wonderful. When they retired for a few minutes, the Champion had reached 604 against 314. After the interval Bowles was in his true form, and at one time made 160 while Roberts was getting 20. The veteran's cannons throughout the entire game were superb, but his hazards very far below those of his opponent, and he was finally defeated by 241 points. The spot stroke was quite left out in the cold, and 57, made by Roberts, was the break of the evening.

THE DERBY.

The ninety-first race for the Derby Stakes was run on Wednesday, and was won by an outsider, against whom the odds, before the start, were 20 to 1. The horses were got off at 3.20., the colours of Palmerston, Macgregor, and Bonny Swell showing in front, the first-named making the running, and the favourite lying in the first three to the Corner. Kingcraft was in rear of everything at the start, but the pace was so bad for the first half-mile that he was enabled to catch his horses going through the furzes. Macgregor maintained his position of waiting in front till, coming down the hill, Fordham was seen to be "riding" him, and when fairly down and approaching the Stand the hopes of his supporters were scattered to the winds. Palmerston still held the lead, and opposite the Stand a cry arose for Bonny Swell, who momentarily headed him, but he soon died away, and then French was seen shooting out on the low ground with Kingcraft, and, coming on hand over hand, he won, amid the loudest and most prolonged cheering we ever heard at Epsom, by four lengths, Palmerston second, Muster third, followed by Bonny Swell, Prince of Wales, and Ely Appleton. Such a certainty was Macgregor, the favourite, considered, that the betting on him was five to two before the race.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS IN AUSTRALIA.

Charles Mathews has met with a most hearty welcome in Australia. The Yorick Club at Melbourne gave him a dinner in celebration of his arrival. Of course his health was drunk as the toast of the evening, and he made a characteristic speech in reply, which we quote from a report in the *Melbourne Argus*:—

Mr. Charles J. Mathews rose to respond, amid a storm of cheering, which lasted for several moments, when a fresh burst of hurrahs made the room ring again. He said: Gentlemen,—To say that I am flattered by the compliment that I have been paid to-night, and by the many civil things that your president has lavished upon me, would but very ill express my gratification at this gathering. I expected to meet with kindness and politeness, but I was not prepared for the truly hearty and friendly reception that has greeted me. I don't know—I can't fancy, that I am in a strange land—(cheers)—or that I am being received by strangers, (No, no.) Everything seems as familiar as if I had been here all my life, and everyone treats me as if I had known them from childhood. (Vehement cries of "So you have," and cheers.) From the moment I set foot on shore, and walked up Collins-street, I seemed to be instantly recognised as readily as if I had been in Liverpool or Manchester, and every shopkeeper welcomed me as though I had been only parted from them last week. This is what glads a man's heart—perhaps tickles his fancy—but makes him feel at home at once. (Great cheering.) It makes a man ask why it is that this meeting has been put off so long, how it is that I have neglected such friends, who have expected me so many years, and are so glad to see me at last! (Cheers.) I am to blame, I acknowledge that frankly, and I can only say that I will never do so any more. (Laughter.) As to the voyage that I looked forward to with so much horror—why, it was nonsense. (Laughter and cheering.) What I sarcastically called before parting a mere pleasure trip has turned out to be such a one indeed. What with music, dancing, private theatricals, glorious weather, and no letters to answer—(laughter)—what could a man desire more? Since my arrival in Melbourne my chief labour has been shaking hands and listening to pleasant things said by pleasant people. That I find no hard task. Of course I had to respond to the usual questions—"Are you not surprised at Melbourne?" "How do you like our town?" "Have you seen our Town Hall, our Parliament Houses, and our gaol?" (Much laughter.) Of course these were necessities that I had to comply with, and followed by the usual remarks and encomiums of Sydney Harbour, and winding up with, "Only to think thirty-five years ago the white man had not set his foot here." (Cheers and laughter.) Of course I had to confess that I was not surprised. It was what I expected. I knew it all beforehand. Why, Melbourne is as well known and appreciated in London as London is in Melbourne. (Hear, hear.) No, I was not surprised. After all, thirty-five years is a good long time, you know. With plenty of money a great deal can be done in thirty-five years. I was myself fully developed long before I was thirty-five. (Laughter for some time.) Nobody was surprised at me. (Renewed laughter.) When Melbourne gets to be my age, think what it will be then. (Laughter and cheers.) That will be something worth witnessing. I only hope I shall be here to see it. (Cheers, and cries of "We hope so too.") In the meantime I intend to avail myself of all the enjoyments that offer. I hope in return to merit the hospitality and kindness I have received, and if in getting into work I only afford you the entertainment you expect, why the gratification will be mutual. (Cheers.) You have taken me on faith to-night. (Enthusiastic cries of "We know you of old," and cheering.) It shall go hard indeed if I do not come up to your expectations. I will do my best, and no man can do more. As to Mr. Rusden's calling me by my Christian name, that is the greatest compliment that can be conferred upon me. I never felt more pleased than when, coming from the opera the other night, the mob called out, "Bravo, Charley!" (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I won't detain you any longer. I thank you very sincerely, and I beg to propose "Prosperity to the Yorick Club." (Long and repeated cheering.)

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

Mr. Edmunds's action for libel against Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton, alleged to have been published by the defendants in a Treasury minute arising out of the late arbitration case, will come on for trial at the sittings after the present term, before a special jury at Guildhall, in the Court of Common Pleas. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Archibald will appear for the defendants. The damages are laid at £25,000.

THE BIRMINGHAM BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The case of Hayward *v.* Lyon came on again before the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday. It was an action for breach of promise of marriage, tried before Mr. Baron Channell and a common jury at the sittings during last Term, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £150. A rule *nisi* had been obtained for a new trial on the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, and that the damages were excessive. Dr. Kenealey, Q.C., and Mr. Jelf now appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and in support of the rule being discharged. Their contention was that the matter at issue was entirely for the decision of the jury, and that the evidence abundantly justified the finding which they had returned. Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., and Mr. Anderson, in support of the rule, relied upon the improbabilities of the plaintiff's case, and contended that, practically, there was no confirmatory evidence to support the plaintiff's story. Their lordships held that the rule must be discharged, as the matter was entirely for the determination of the jury. Besides, the learned judge who presided at the trial had not declared himself dissatisfied with the result.

COCK-FIGHTING AT WILLENHALL.

Frederick Washbrook, keeper of a beerhouse at Lane Head, Willenhall, was charged before the district magistrates, on Monday, with using a room in his house for cockfighting. The evidence on which the prosecution relied was that of police-constable Edward Isom, who stated on Monday, the 9th of May, I visited the defendant's house, at about a quarter past one. The front door was closed. I saw some men, about twenty in number, in the two bottom rooms, the windows of which looked into the road. The door was between the two windows. I opened the door and went in. I was in plain clothes. A man came out of one the rooms and said that "the bobby was coming." The landlady was there close to the stairs. The man ran up stairs, the landlady ran after him, and I followed them. She stood nearly at the top of the stairs, and stopped me by taking hold of my coat with her hand: I said "Let me come by;" and she said, "What are you going to do man? Are you going to push me down stairs?" While I was there I saw the defendant, who was without his jacket. He came out of a room upstairs, and had a cock, partly covered with a bag, under his arm. He was trying to cover the bird as he came out of the room. The comb was off, as were also the feathers about the neck. I could see neither the tail, wings, nor feet of the bird. I did not see any blood on it. Washbrook came to the stairs, saw me, and then turned and went into another room with the cock. In a few seconds he came out, carrying the cock, and went into the room I saw him first come out at; and then he closed the door. I got to the door and went in There were about twenty men there. It was a kind of club room. A man was standing on the sill outside a window, which was open. The defendant handed a bag to him. He had another bag under his arm. Both bags were bulky. The man jumped from the window to the ground, a distance of twelve feet, and then ran away. The other men in the room went out as fast as they could. There was a piece of matting, with some blood and a few feathers upon it, in the centre of the room. When I entered the table was over the matting. The blood upon it seemed quite fresh. There were spots of blood upon the floor also. I called the defendant's attention to the blood and the feathers, and he said, "That's nothing; I killed a fowl here yesterday; I washed the blood, and so it keeps fresh a long time." I called his attention to the man having jumped out of the window. He said that no man had jumped out of the window, and appealed for confirmation of his statement to the ten or twelve men who were in the room. The only pieces of furniture in the apartment were the table and some benches, which were ranged around the room. There was only one pint jug in the room. Mr. Sheldon denied the charge, and called three witnesses, who deposed that there was no cockfighting, that no man jumped out of the window; and they accounted for the blood and feathers by saying that Washbrook had been killing two fowls, which were in a pot boiling at the time the constables arrived. The defendant was convicted, and fined £2 and costs, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

BIRTHS.

RUMBALL.—On the 31st ult., at Leighton Buzzard, the wife of J. Q. Rumball, Esq., London and County Bank, of a son.

TALBOT.—On the 28th ult., at 32, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, Mrs. J. Arthur Talbot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RIDGE—WILLIAMS.—On the 25th ult., at Surrey Chapel, by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., and the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., John James Ridge, M.D., B.A., Lond., of Grafton-square, Clapham, to Harriet Newsom, eldest daughter of Walter Williams, of Fenchurch-street, City, and Penton House, Newington, Surrey.

TWIDELL—COOK.—On the 26th ult., at Union Chapel, Luton, William Thomas, son of John Twiddell, Esq., of Caddington, Bury, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Cook, Esq., of Great Bramingham, Beds.

SYMINGTON—WATSON.—On the 26th ult., at Foxton Parish Church, Leicestershire, Mr. Samuel Symington, Northampton-road, Market Harborough, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Watson, of Foxton.

FARADAY—ROWE.—On the 28th ult., at Argyle-square Church, King's-cross, London, Mr. Arthur Faraday, of Hatton Garden, to Emily, second daughter of James Rowe, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., of High-street, Mary-le-bone.

DEATHS.

COBBETT.—On the 24th ult., John Cobbett, of No. 10, Lansdowne-street, Brighton, in his 63rd year.

DUNRAVEN.—On the 25th ult., at Clearwell Court, Gloucestershire, after two months' illnees, Caroline, Countess Dowager of Dunraven, in the 81st year of her age.

FONBLANQUE.—On the 24th ult., at Bath, of consumption, Bentham Albany Fonblanque, Esq., eldest son of Albany William Fonblanque, of Connaught-square.

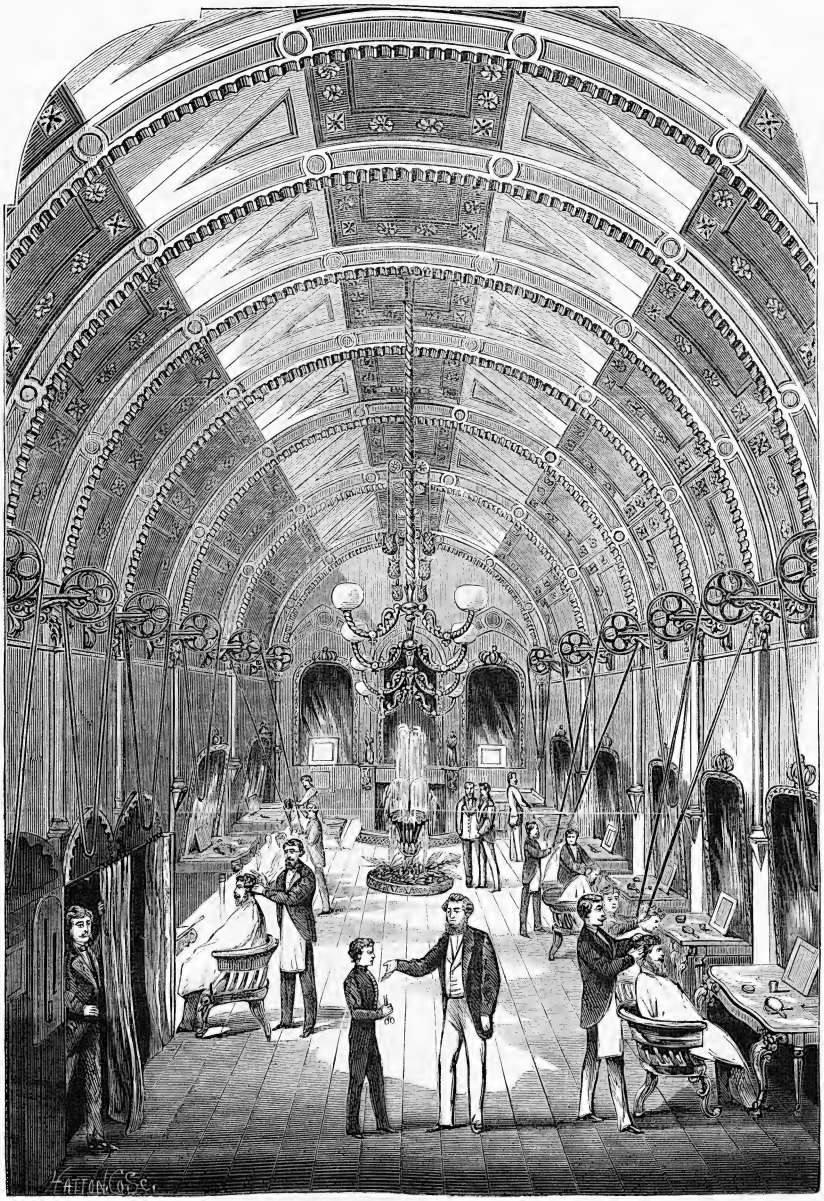
WIGHTMAN.—On the 26th ult., at Babworth, near Retford, Susan, the beloved wife of Arthur Wightman, solicitor, Sheffield, in the 23rd year of her age.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.

A descriptive and architectural account is given in the *Engineer* of the building to be erected at Kensington for the holding of the International Exhibitions of Fine and Industrial Arts and Scientific Inventions projected by the Exhibition Commissioners. The Exhibitions are to be annual, the classes varied each year; the buildings will therfore be of a permanent character. The architect is Colonel Scott, C.E. The main buildings are two in number. They are now in course of construction in the rear of the Eastern and Western arcades which flank the Royal Horticultural Gardens, and they have galleries abutting on the Exhibition Road and the Albert-road. The buildings are each 600 feet long, 30 feet wide, and two storeys high. The lower storeys, which are 21 feet 6 inches high, will be appropriated to the general exhibits, and the upper storeys, 25 feet 6 inches high, to the fine arts, being especially constructed and lighted for the exhibition of pictures. At their Northern ends those main buildings will be placed in communication with the conservatory of the Horticultural Gardens, and through it with the New Albert Hall of Arts, just beyond the conservatory. It is proposed ultimately to connect this series of buildings with the South Kensington Museum by means of a covered way under the Exhibition Road. The fronts of the buildings facing the gardens are being constructed of hard red Fareham bricks, and decorated in the Italian style with mouldings, columns, and courses in buff-coloured terra-cotta.

In order to break the monotonous level of such a length of building, four dwarf towers are introduced on either side, rising 8 feet 6 inches above the general line of the structure. The towers at the north and south extremities are 35 feet wide, the central ones being 65 feet. The parapets are finished with a handsome light Italian balustrade in terra-cotta about 3 feet high. The ground floors of the buildings consist each of a series of chambers broken in equal lengths by the varying dimensions of the central portions. The light will be obtained from large windows on the east and west sides of the buildings; the opposite walls will not be pierced for lights as they adjoin the arcade walls. The lower stories will be devoted to the exhibition of manufactures, tools, and machinery. The upper stories of the buildings will be used exclusively for the exhibition of works of art, such as paintings, sculptures, bronzes, jewellery, and so forth. These galleries will be all lighted from the top in the same way as the picture galleries were lighted in 1862, and it will be allowed that they were the most successful that have ever been built. The floors are fire-proof, and are constructed upon the Fox and Barratt principle, which consists of wrought-iron built girders supporting rolled joists, which are filled in between with concrete, and tiled on the upper surface. Provision is made in the built girders for heating the buildings by means of hot water pipes, and also for ventilation. The frontages of the exhibition buildings, which overlook the Horticultural Gardens, will be most effective. The arcades, which stand out from the lower portion of the buildings, have hitherto remained in an unfinished state; they are now, however, being completed, and the stone capitals and cornices are being carved from designs by the South Kensington art students. The arcades will be surmounted by light iron balustrades, upon which at intervals will be placed ornamental vases filled with flowers. Light iron columns will carry a trellis work of the same material, over which vines and creepers will be trained, thus adding to the elegant appearance of the whole structure, and affording a sheltered promenade to the visitors. Messrs. Lucas Brothers are the contractors for the works, which, when carried out, will have cost about £75,000. The buildings are in various stages of progress, being for the most part nearly up to the roof line; the roof principals are now being fixed on the southern end of the eastern building.

It will thus be seen that the Exhibition of 1871 and those which will follow cannot fail to prove successes in every sense. The whole of the arrangements as regards exhibitors are devised in a most liberal spirit, and when we state that a shilling will be the probable entrance fee to the whole of the buildings and gardens—except, of course, at special times—it will be seen that, with regard to the public, the utmost liberality is also manifested. No guarantee fund has been required, as the buildings, and their fittings, &c., will be paid for by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851. It may be interesting here to state how the Commissioners have been enabled to take upon themselves the entire expense and responsibility. The Exhibition of 1851 left a considerable surplus in their hands. That surplus was devoted to the purchase of the Kensington Gore estate, upon a portion of which the Museum now stands. The centre of the estate was leased to the Horticultural Society, which was for a time somewhat in the shade. It is now fast regaining its former eminence, and, upon its proving a success, it will pay a rental to the Commissioners, otherwise no rental will be paid. In the next place, the Commissioners gave a portion of their estate for the Exhibition of 1862, and they have sublet it to the Government upon the understanding that the objects of natural history in the British Museum shall be placed upon the site. This undertaking, however, remains in abeyance. Then the Commissioners have given the site of the Albert Hall, and have guaranteed £50,000 towards its expenses. The seats to be sold in the hall are of the value of £200,000, and the sales have reached £112,000. The sale of seats ceased when a panic took place some three years since, but will doubtless recommence when it is known that seatholders in the hall will have special privileges in connection with the annual exhibitions. This will place £50,000 in the hands of the Commissioners to be applied to science and art, but it will not be required for the purposes of the Exhibition. It will be seen that the Commissioners have become possessed of considerable wealth; for the outlying portion of the property has been sold, and has returned money. The value of the estate, too, which was purchased nearly twenty years since, has vastly increased. Relying on the value of this property, the Commissioners conceived that they could not make a better use of the amounts at their disposal than by applying the money to the establishment of annual international exhibitions, and thus promoting the development of the arts and sciences.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PROFESSOR STEELE'S HAIR-DRESSING SALOON, BIRMINGHAM. (*See page* 662.)

BUFFALO HUNTING.

Those whose experience has been confined to the chase in England can have little idea of the wild excitement to be found in buffalo hunting and other Prairie sports. To rise from your blanket-couch on the Prairie, and watch the sun rising redly and grandly from behind some tall mountain; then, hastily breakfasting off the game killed by your own hand the previous day, getting into the saddle, and starting for the buffalo "run"—these are of the excitements known only to those who, relinquishing home comforts and privileges, have the hardihood and pluck to spend a season amongst the North American plains and forests.

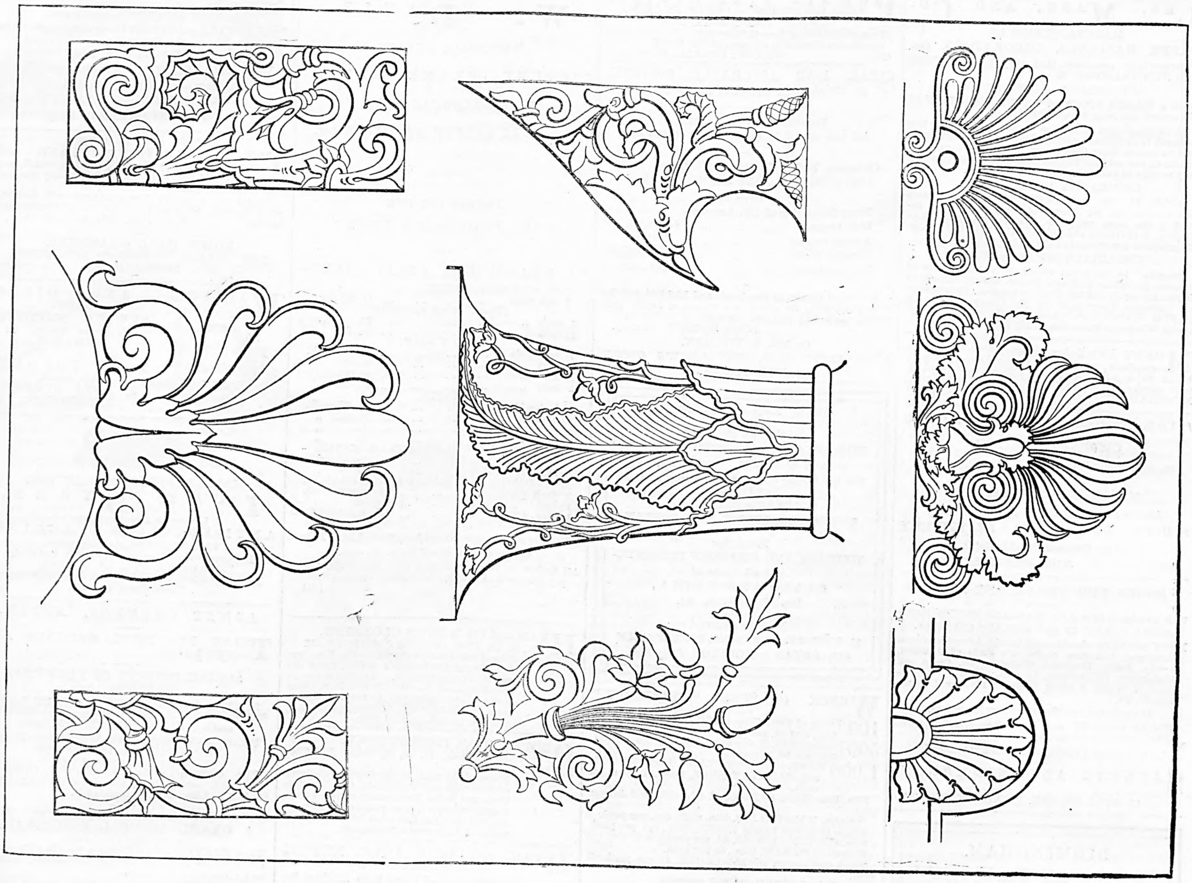
Buffalo hunting is practised very successfully by the Indians—a race now fast disappearing consequent on the advance in civilization. Those tribes which still boast a tolerable number of chiefs and "braves" are the Cheyennes and the Arrapahoes. These Mr. Dixon, in his entertaining work, "New America," refers to in connection with buffalo hunting. "We are now" (he says) "between Big Creek and Big Timber Station, in the very heart of the wild game country; a country of long, low, rolling hills, covered with a short sweet grass—bunch grass—on which the buffalo loves to feed. We have ceased firing at rattlesnakes and Prairie chickens; reserving our cartridges for the nobler uses of self-defence; though we are tempted, now and then, to try a shot at some elk or antelope, or black-tailed deer. The great game being buffaloes, against the tough hides of which our small six-shooters are of no avail, we sit quietly in our waggon watching the herds troop by; in lines, in companies, in droves, in armies, the black and shaggy beasts go thundering in our front; sometimes from north to south, sometimes from south to north; but always scudding in our front, and always across our line of march. The plains are teeming with life; most of all with buffalo bulls and cows. In forty hours we have now had them always in our sight; thousands on thousands, tens of thousands after tens of thousands; a countless host of untamed animals; all of them fit for human food; enough, we should think, to stock Arappahoe, Comanche, and Cheyenne wigwams to the end of time. Once or twice the driver tries a shot; but fear of the red-skins continually checks his wish to fire. This buffalo, which is the white man's sport, is also the red-man's food; and a Cheyenne warrior cannot be made to see why a pale-face should come into his country and destroy the buffalo for the sake of a little amusement. A white man who has to kill buffalo to live, the Indian can comprehend, though he may have to suffer in estate by that white man's rifle; but a man who shoots buffalo for sport, having no wish to eat it, is a mystery to which any red-skin would gladly put an end by tomahawk and scalping-knife." Armed only with spears, the Indians sally out on to the prairies and watch for the coming of a herd of buffalo. When the animals are within sight the Indians, mounted on their fleet horses, give chase, and it is hard if some half-dozen buffalo bulls and cows do not fall under their skilful attack ere night sets in.

Our large illustration on page 661 depicts a group of Indians in full chase of the buffalo.

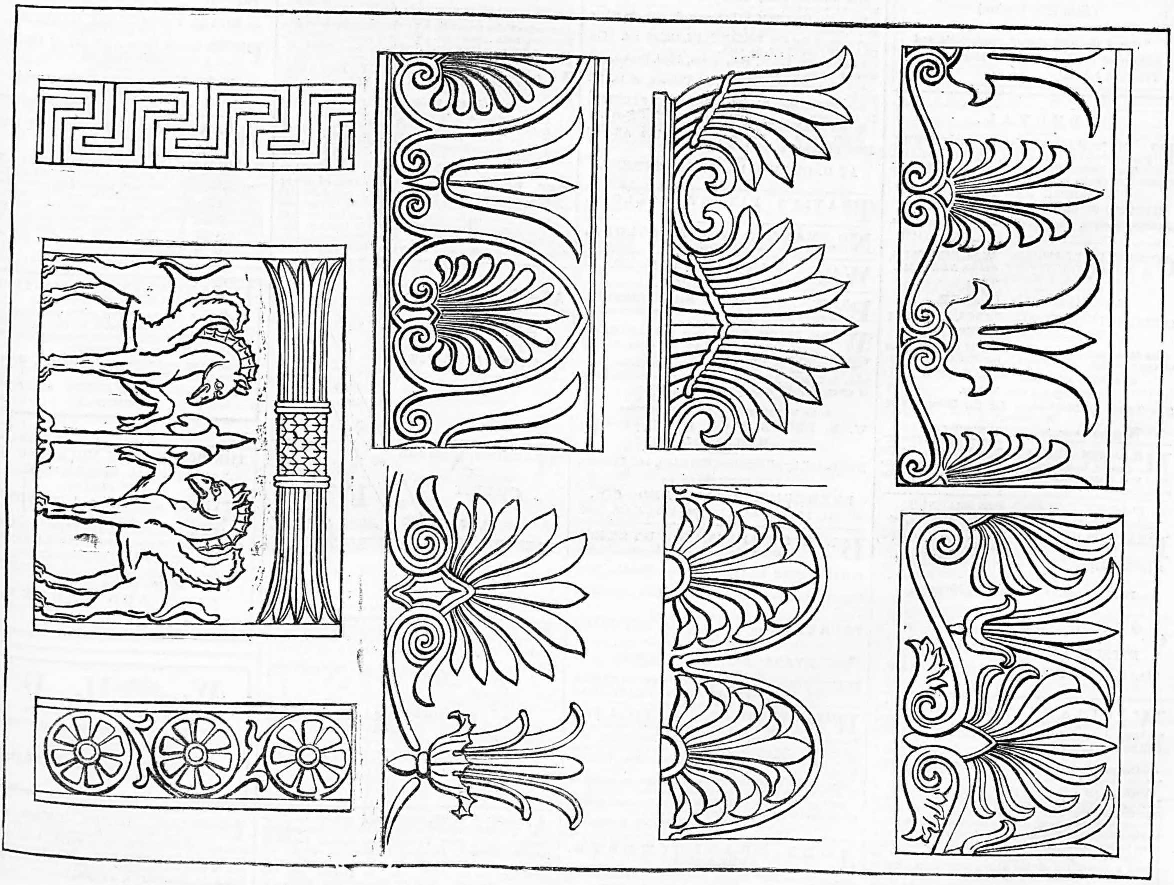
Nature believes that the Government will propose to Parliament that the New Natural History Museum shall be built on the site occupied by the Exhibition of 1862, south of the Royal Horticultural Gardens. The ground was purchased some time ago for the sum of £120,000.

THE EDUCATION BILL.—The *Echo* understands that the London Committee of the National Education League, at a special meeting, have decided that in their opinion, the Government amendments are insufficient, and consequently unsatisfactory. The Birmingham Education League have also pronounced against Mr. Forster's amendments. They regard the concessions as unsatisfactory, and as not meeting the objections which have been urged against the measure. The Manchester Education Bill Committee expresses satisfaction with the amendment of the Conscience clause, but points out that three defects in the Bill—the permissive compulsion, the permissive sectarianism of the School Boards, and the uncertainty as to the appointment of School Boards—are not met.

SLAVERY IN SPANISH POSSESSIONS.—In Saturday's sitting of the Cortes Senor Moret presented a Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the Spanish Colonies. By its provisions the following will be declared free:—1st. The children of slaves born since the Revolution of September, 1868, the Government paying the proprietors fifty crowns for each child. 2nd. All slave children born since the promulgation of the bill as law. 3rd. Slaves who have fought for Spain. 4th. Slaves more than 65 years old. The bill also proposes to give liberty to the slaves of the Cuban Rebels whose property has been confiscated to slaves belonging to the State, and to those possessed of a certain sum of money to be subsequently fixed. Slave women are to be required to nurture their children up to a certain age. The Government has also announced its intention to propose the early abolition of the slavery of all not comprised in this bill. The Cortes received the measure with cordial applause.



GRECIAN.



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THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page 662.*)—TO BE CONTINUED.

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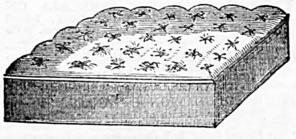

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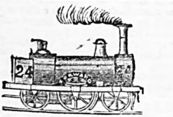

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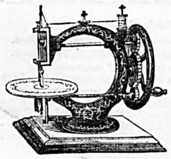

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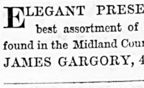

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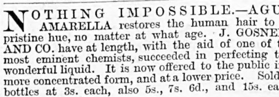

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